THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 54

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

UNDERGROUND VAULT HIDES FRENCH GOLD

Paris Fortress Hewn From Rock Built to Withstand Invading Army

$1,000,000,000 RESERVE SAFELY STORED AWAY

Giant Cave Provides Refuge for 2000 Workers for Period of Six Months

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—More than half of France's enormous gold reserves, amounting in all to more than 50,000,000,000 francs (about $2,000,000,000), is hidden away far below the busy streets of Paris in the new vault of the Bank of France. This vast accumulation of precious metal is second only to the gold stock of the Federal Reserve banks of the United States.

The subterranean fortress which houses this great wealth has been constructed to withstand not only the most ingenious and efficient safe-crackers, but also the onslaught of invading armies, revolutionary battalions, or the most destructive airplane bombs which have yet been devised. In case of need, 2000 workers can take refuge in these vaults and live there in comfort and safety for six months.

There is a large kitchen which would do credit to any up-to-date hotel, completely equipped with steam pans, ranges, dish-washing machines and various labor-saving devices. A six month's supply of canned and preserved foods is kept on hand, and there is a huge refrigerator. The vaults have their own electric lighting plant. An artesian well provides an independent water supply.

Proper ventilation is assured by an ingenious system which would defeat a gas attack by blowing any dangerous gasses back through the ventilating chambers into which they might have been introduced. There is even a phonograph and records to make a protracted stay underground more enjoyable.

Construction of these vaults, which lie underneath the Bank of France Building, not far from the Opera, was commenced not long after the war. It took about three years for workmen employed in shifts for 24 hours each day to excavate the solid rock the main treasure chamber and its approaches. The principal vault, 80 feet underground, has an area of 10,000 square meters, or about 2½ acres. The rocky ceiling is supported

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War on Gambling Launched in China by Nanking Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—A campaign has been started on a national scale against all forms of gambling in China. Mah Jongg, greyhound racing, horse racing, lottery tickets, and even dominos have come under the official ban, and each is now fighting for its existence in its favorite habitat.

Mah Jongg, the Chinese game best known in the United States, is a favorite gambling device, particularly in Nanking, where amusements are few.

The Mayor of the capital, considering it unseemly that wives of government officials should flaunt the anti-gambling laws, recently raided the home of a society woman and arrested her and three guests. The women, attired in brocaded satin gowns and adorned with jade and pearls, were put in jail for a few hours to set an example to the other residents of Nanking.

Greyhound racing has been rife in Shanghai during the last three years, but the administrators of the International Settlement recently capitulated to Chinese official demands and have withdrawn the licenses for the dog racing establishments within their district.

In the French concession, however, this form of gambling is still permitted and influence is now being brought to bear to stop it. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently sent notes to the ministers of the United States and five European countries requesting them to forbid their nationals to establish greyhound courses in Shanghai.

For centuries the Chinese people used to gamble on the government civil service examinations.

The government examinations have been abolished, but meanwhile horse racing has been introduced and millions of dollars are now spent annually on the sweeps of the Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow, and Tientsin club races.

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'No Radio Tax' Urged for Jobless in Reich

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 29

TO LIGHTEN the burden of Germany's unemployed, a committee of the postal department recommended today that all persons who have been out of a job for more than six months be exempted from the radio tax, assuming that their radio sets have not already been traded in for groceries.

In Germany radio fans have to pay the post office 50 cents a month for tapping the ether.

'Army' Looked to as Spender of Relief Fund

Red Cross Refusal to Take Drought Cash Brings Democratic Retort

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The dispute between the President and Senate Democrats over the question of providing funds for the Red Cross for emergency relief purposes, now has been extended to include the latter organization itself.

The latest challenge arose out of the declaration by John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, before the House Appropriations Committee yesterday, that if Congress passes the the $25,000,000 federal grant which the Senate Democrats propose giving to the Red Cross for its relief work, the organization will refuse to administer the sum. He said the grant would destroy voluntary giving.

Mr. Payne's statement drew retorts from Senate Democratic leaders, and the information that they were initiating steps to ascertain if the Salvation Army is willing and competent to administer a relief fund if voted by Congress.

The House committee, meeting as a whole today, voted 18 to 11 to reject the Senate's provision and to uphold the President and the Red Cross. There were two ballots in committee on the issue.

The first was on a motion by Joseph W. Brynes (D.), Representative from Tennessee that the $25,000,000 grant be approved and that Congress set up its own agency for its distribution. This was rejected by an 18 to 11 vote. By the same count the committee then balloted to reject the Senate provision and to so report to the House.

It was also agreed that the bill should be sent to conference, with the understanding that the House itself will later be permitted to vote directly on the issue.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, and author of the $25,000,000 proposal, after characterizing the Red Cross as a "vehicle for presidential politics," disclosed that the Democrats planned calling upon the Salvation Army to administer their relief fund.

It was also indicated that the Democrats were considering abandoning their $25,000,000 proposal that is now appended to the Interior Department supply bill and offering an amendment to still another general appropriation bill, calling for an even larger relief sum. This would tie up yet an-

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U. S. Apologizes to Mussolini; Court-Martial for Gen. Butler

Regret Is Expressed for Philadelphia Speech Considered an Affront to Premier and to the People of Italy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The United States Government today formally apologized to Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, for the remarks concerning him made by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in an address in Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

At the same time the Navy Department announced it had ordered a general court-martial for General BButler.

The American Government's regrets were conveyed to the Facist head in an official note delivered to the Italian Ambassador here. The apology followed a written communication by General Butler to Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, in which he admitted that he had been substnatially accurately reported regarding his statements concerning Premier Mussolini.

The State Department informed the Italian Government that it "deeply regretted" the unauthorized remarks of an American officer "on active duty" and the reflection they implied on Premier Mussolini and the Italian people.

A formal statement from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said:

"Having learned from the Navy Department that Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, has admitted that the quotation of his remarks in the press was substantially correct, I have this morning handed a note to the Italian Ambassador expressing to Signor Mussolini and to the Italian people the deep regret of this Government at this unauthorized action on the part of an officer on active duty."

The American note was dated Jan. 29 and read as follows:

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to express the deep regret which this Government feels at the reflections against the Prime Minister of Italy in the unau-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

MORE EDUCATION ON SECURITIES URGED AS NEED

Stock Exchange President Says Greater Knowledge Will Solve Problems

Knowledge, recognized for centuries as a solvent to man's problems, is the solution of stock market activities of the general public, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the assembly luncheon today.

Economic education of the great, uncounted mass of Americans who invest in securities, thereby sharing ownership of commercial and industrial enterprises, will tend to permit stock prices of the future to reflect normal business changes, rather than mass action of untrained investors, he said.

Speaking on "Public Opinion and the Stock Market," Mr. Whitney said that primarily the lessons of the last two years are that the United States is and will continue to be a great industrial country. He outlined the human side of the relationship between the vast number of people who are interested in the stock market and the men who make up the membership of the New York Stock Exchange.

Local Enterprises

"Prior to the war the average individual who invested at all did so in a local enterprise or in real estate with which he kept closely in touch," said Mr. Whitney. "But today the situation is different, and the average investor has never seen the properties of the company in which he has placed his money nor does he know the men who conduct these businesses," he said. "During the bull market the investor saw constantly mounting earnings and became convinced that

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WAR DEBT CUTS PUT CONTINGENT TO FEWER ARMS

Former Shipping Board Head Points Way to Properous Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—To "pull the world out of its economic rut," Edward N. Hurley, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, recommended a plan for cutting war debts, contingent upon armament reduction, which he is convinced would make better customers for the United States.

The former head of the United States Shipping Board addressed the Chicago Association of Commerce Jan. 28.

"It is evident," he said, "even from a strictly selfish business standpoint, that to stimulate commerce with our 18 European debtors we should take a generous position and make concessions regarding the war debt. The past year has proved that in order to assure maximum employment of our labor we must have regular customers in foreign lands to absorb our surplus from farm and factory."

To this end Mr. Hurley advised a progressive reduction of the debt amounting to 50 per cent over a period of 30 years, provided that in the same period the army and navy budgets of the 18 beneficiary nations as well as that of the United States should be correspondingly reduced.

"This plan," the executive continued, "would be based upon a mutual understanding which would coordinate debt and armament reduction, thus giving a double assistance to these nations. For it would stimulate their buying power not only by reducing their fixed obligations, but by enabling them to save money now expended for nonproductive purposes. These savings would result in greater demand not only for our goods, but also for the goods of other countries which in turn would become customers for our wares."

Mr. Hurley pointed out that advantages might be gained immediately by the United States offering to defer the payments on the war debt for two years. "The immediate moral effect would be most helpful to our country, the 16 nations and the world at large," he declared. "At the end of the two years, when the deferred cumulative payments would be due, they could be distributed over the subsequent 10 years and be paid in installments with the regular annual payments."

BRAZILIAN PAPERS BACK BANK EXPERT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—Editorial criticism of the Governments of Brazil and Peru for inviting foreign financial missions to assist them in restoring economic normalcy, published in the newspaper La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, was vigorously answered in newspapers here, yesterday.

The newspaper, O Jornal, points out editorially that Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, is coming to Brazil as an observer, "not having the powers given the Kemmerer mission to Peru."

The La Prensa editorial declared that the invitations to Sir Otto and Prof. E. W. Kemmerer should have had the approval of the people.

Kemmerer Commended

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—The success of Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, United States financial expert in stabilizing the exchange in Chile, was commented upon in an editorial yesterday in El Comercio, which expresses the opinion that this is one of the most important problems facing Peru. The editorial points out the efficient working of the reorganized Central Bank of Chile and states that Professor Kemmerer may find a similar reorganization of the Reserve Bank necessary here.

"The fact that Chilean money has remained unchanged in value since Kemmerer stabilized it five years ago," the editorial continues, "is the best proof of the efficacy of the system, and assures that Peru will heed Kemmerer's counsel with complete confidence."

Arkansas Tax Money Shortage Threatens Closing of Schools

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29—Whether there will be enough tax money laid by in Arkansas this spring to pay the usual taxes and keep the State Government and public schools running without trouble another year is disturbing public servants.

At both the State Treasurer's office and the Department of Public Education apprehension is frankly voiced. Several schools already have closed. The county agricultural agent work and the home demonstration service also are threatened. One county agent has gone without pay for three months.

The gasoline tax is the first to register declines and, though it will still be sufficient to meet road-building charges, it shows a marked drop.

In thousands of homes the most distressing need is money for taxes. As things go over the country, Arkansas' taxes are modest, but this is a region of small prices. The tenant farmer will mortgage not only his cow, but his wagon, and especially in these times will consider a debt of $5 a large obligation.

To raise even a little money to save a home long labored for is a problem of such perplexity that it has brought fear and even sickness in its wake. Though Arkansas is not alone in this nowadays, here the question is greatly multiplied. Interest to be met on a mortgage frequently at 10 per cent aggravated the domestic disturbance. Some families are now being forced out of homes occupied for many years.

Foreclosures are far from new to Arkansas, for planter and farmer have found their difficulties piling up for almost a decade. But this year has brought the culmination.

Unprepared for Blow

The drought came upon a population already loaded down with debts, doing its part, but not normally prepared to resist another blow.

In the little farm home on the dirt road, as well as in the handsome Capitol Building here, hope is voiced that the collection of taxes may be deferred until October, after cotton picking time. The Legislature now sitting has such a bill before it.

Even at that there will be a shrinkage in tax revenue, just as has occurred already in some northern cities. The loss of tax income breaks in unfortunately upon the public school system. For much longer than the drought of last summer, for possibly a century some sections of Ar-

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Rome to Reorganize Its Traffic System

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Included in a new town reconstruction scheme which shortly will be begun in Rome, provision is made for the complete orientation of Rome's railway and traffic system. The present main central station will be rebuilt underground and two new large stations will be erected near the ancient Aurelian walls north and south of the city.

These stations will be linked up with a network of underground metropolitan electric railways—an undertaking which will present extraordinary engineering difficulties as the subsoil of Rome consists largely of the remains of buildings hundreds of years old which have become overbuilt and buried with the march of time.

The general reconstruction scheme is the boldest planned for the city since the days of Nero.

BIG BANKS WAIT WORD TO GOBBLE UP LITTLE ONES

Only Need, Boston Man Says, Congress's Authorization of Branch Banking

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Twenty great banks are "toeing the line," ready to start the dash to acquire private banks over the country if Congress institutes a system of branch banking, Benjamin W. Trafford, vice-chairman of the First National Bank of Boston, told the Glass banking subcommittee today.

An immediate bidding up of the value of shares of private banks on what might be a national scale would follow the institution of a branch banking system, he indicated.

Mr. Trafford's testimony covered a variety of subjects not yet touched or only partially considered by the banking committee. Although in the country as a whole 1326 out of 24,630 banks, or 5.38 per cent, closed their doors, he said, only five or six banks in New England failed last year. This Mr. Trafford attributed to good management, the fact that the depression was not so severely felt at first in New England, and to the comparative diversification of the banks.

He served warning on the Reserve Board through the Senate subcommittee that the First National would become a state bank with very little further incentive, and indicated that, unless federal banking laws were liberalized, other of the biggest national banks would join the movement away from the Federal Reserve System. This growing exodus has been held out by J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, as one of the most serious phenomena of the present situation.

He urged that the Federal Reserve rediscount rates be kept higher than the going commercial rate, declaring that during the speculative period in 1928-29 some New England banks engaged in "scalping," namely borrowing money at lower rates from the reserve banks and lending at higher rates on the market. In this recommendation Mr. Trafford aligned himself with those who had urged a higher reserve rate policy.

Favors Controlled Affiliates

Finally, on the subject of banks and affiliate companies, which has come into prominence through the activities of the Bank of the United States, in New York, a state institution which failed disastrously, Mr.

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Swiss Stamp Duty Payments by World Bank Readjusted

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz., Jan. 29—The extent to which the World Bank's transactions shall be exempt from Swiss stamp duty was considerably limited by the Swiss Federal Council on Tuesday.

Early in 1930 when the seat of the World Bank was being chosen the Swiss authorities promised to grant fiscal facilities if the bank's location were established in Switzerland. Accordingly the statutes of the Basel institution provide that transactions directly connected with transaction payments shall be free from Swiss stamp duty. Several months of practical experience have proved the necessity of defining more clearly those activities of the World Bank which are not entitled to tax exemption.

The Swiss Federal Council decided that the deposits of foreign issue banks at the World Bank will be exempted from Swiss stamp duty whenever such banks are prepared to grant reciprocal treatment to the Swiss National Bank.

Likewise the World Bank's purchases of assets abroad will be tax free. But state deposits at the World Bank will be subject to special investigation by Swiss fiscal authorities who will decide in each case whether such deposits were made for purposes of reparation payments. Flotations which the Basel bank might issue to secure funds will also be liable to Swiss taxation.

Beautiful Theory Is Leader's Idea of the 'Back to the Farm' Movement

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—The "back to the farm" theory increasingly cherished by city workers who are weary of pavements and of pay cuts, is likely to prove disappointing if subjected to the test of actual experiment, says Andrew L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture of New Hampshire.

In a series of comments today on inquiries from urban residents who think that farming would be helpful or profitable he said that he was informing most of his correspondents that they had better weather their financial storms in town.

"The unemployed factory or business worker, with his slender savings as his only financial backing, can go broke quicker in the country than in an environment with which he is more thoroughly familiar," he said.

"Experienced agriculturists, with large and fertile acres and with farm organizations perfected by trial and error method, are just hanging on in this State and elsewhere in New England. The era of low prices for farm products is by no means over and the farmer who survives will be the one who develops a salable specialty or who has resources to take a licking temporarily.

"The kind of man that is needed on the farm," he said, "is the man that you can leave to take charge of things when you are away. I've had applicants for farm jobs come to me and explain that they can drive a truck and ought to be useful taking stuff to market. The country needs fewer auto drivers and more fellows with a scientific knowledge of applying fertilizer."

PRODUCERS' GROUP FAVORS OIL TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 27—Oil producers operating 18,000 wells in southwestern New York have gone on record through the New York State Oil Producers' Association, in session here, in favor of a tariff on crude oil.

The field is a spur from the Pennsylvania deposits and represents, in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, the State's only important petroleum output. Support of the tariff has been asked from the two United States senators from the State and Daniel A. Reed, Representative, whose district embraces the producing field. Mr. Reed is on record for the duty imposition.

How Soviet Worker Fares

WAGES in Soviet industries average 80 rubles (about $40) a month. Three years ago they were 60.33 rubles. The aristocrats of labor —mechanics—average about 110 rubles. Textile workers only 62.79 rubles.

Carpenters get about 3.84 rubles a day, painters 4.24, bricklayers 4.25, unskilled labor 2.23.

Teachers get rather less than manual workers.

A few experts, engineers, professors, authors, actors, singers, earn up to 1000 rubles a month.

Very few have a comfortable middle-class standard of living.

Rents for houses—mostly state or city owned—are low and adjusted to income.

Accommodation varies between comfortable three-roomed houses to frightful overcrowding where building is behindhand.

The worker enjoys secure tenure, free job, free accident insurance, two weeks paid vacation. Strikes are rare. Work is on full time.

Deposits in savings banks are low, totaling only 738,000,000 rubles, or less than 5 rubles per capita.

Food is rationed. Above ration, prices are exorbitant: 4 rubles a pound for meat, 7 to 10 for butter, 1½ a liter for milk.

Chronic shortage found in shoes, certain kinds of clothing and utensils.

Many comforts enjoyed by the American worker are unknown in Russia.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN BRITAIN GETS SETBACK

Solicitor-General's View Displeases Labor and Pleases Liberals

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor-General, has achieved the distinction of both aiding the Trade Disputes Bill to scrape through a second reading and rendering the future prospects of this hard-fought measure even more doubtful than before.

This high law officer spoke late in the debate last evening in a crowded House preceding the taking of the vote. Differing from all authorities who had preceded him he declared the general strike of 1926 would have been illegal if the present bill had then been law.

The Labor members of Parliament who sat behind him were astonished and by no means pleased at this pronouncement since one of the major objects of the trade unions in promoting the bill has been to justify the part they played five years ago on organizing the general strike. The Liberals, on the other hand, welcomed it as helping to support their view that the bill ought not to be killed at this stage. Dr. Leslie Burgin afterward explained the Liberals' attitude.

"If this were the third reading of the bill and it was in its present form," he said, "there is not a single member on the Opposition side—Liberals and Conservatives — who would not vote against it."

The Liberals, he went on, would offer suggestions for amendment in the committee stage. Dr. Burgin added there was a large measure of agreement that the events of 1926 had been illegal and that the law should make this plain. "What is to prevent," he asked, "a clear statement to that effect being incorporated in the bill?"

Labor disapproval was expressed later by John Bromley, trade union leader. Mr. Bromley declared the general strike had not imposed coercion upon anybody and had in no sense been revolutionary. He was authorized by the Council of the Trade Union Congress to say that, whether the Liberals assisted in getting the bill through or not, if the time came when British workmen were so crushed and beaten by the power of the capitalist that they required human sympathy, there would still be a sympathetic strike whether the Act of 1927 was on the statute book or not.

When the vote for the second reading came to be taken, eight Liberals only went into the Opposition lobby, while one supported the Government. All the remaining Liberals abstained. The second reading was thus agreed by 277 votes to 250.

A Conservative motion to have the bill discussed in committee of the whole House of Commons instead of, as is usual, by a body of limited size, in which each party is represented according to its strength in Parliament, was subsequently defeated by 306 to 244.

SOVIET POLICY DECLARED ON WAY TO FAILURE

Former Ukraine Ju[dge] Says Russia Is Set Back Fifty Years

The Soviet Government has thrown Russia back half a century to the era of peonage, and reëstablished slavery under its system of forced labor, Dr. Arnold D. Margolin, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the Ukraine, told the Foreign Affairs School conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College today.

Speaking on "Russia's Economic Policies," at the concluding session of the three-day school, Dr. Margolin, who is now a practicing attorney in Boston, said that the workers in Russia are fixed to the factories where they are working, cannot discontinue their work nor change it, and generally are under all the conditions of forced labor.

Directors of factories have unrestricted economic power, Dr. Margolin said, and trade unions and factory workers committees have not a word to say. This domination, he said, has brought "even the factory worker, privileged group in present-day Russia, to a situation which is much worse than corresponding conditions in capitalistic countries."

Most of the workers are underpaid, he said, and the buying power of the population is so low all goods must be sold, or undersold, abroad. He said that the Soviet policy is proving a failure, and indeed is doomed to failure, since it is directly contrary to the advice of Karl Marx himself, who warned against any socialistic experiments in Russia because of the predominantly agricultural nature of the country.

John Donald Black, professor of economics at Harvard University, spoke on "The International Significance of Agriculture." Following the morning session, an open discussion was held at a luncheon round table on "The Soviet Challenge—What is the Answer?"

The World Court transferred its headquarters to Cambridge temporarily in the afternoon—at least, to all appearances this was the case. A dramatization of a session of the Court was presented as the closing feature of the Foreign Affairs School,

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Shipping Becoming Normal in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Maritime shipping between the world's markets and Brazil, which underwent declines during the months of October, November and December, a drop attributed to the revolutionary aftermath, is again resuming a normal trend, according to customs reports here.

It is pointed out that although there is a continued decline in income through both passengers and cargo as compared to a year ago, a substantial increase is noted over recent months.

It is expected there will be a renewed traffic in immigration within the early months of the present year as Brazil evidences political stability and the Argentine attains complete normalcy in government.

Rio de Janeiro harbor, which for some time was empty of the larger boats and whose docks were scenes of virtual idleness, is again active as shipping companies make tentative efforts to replace their business on the same basis as of a year ago.

CABINET RESIGNS IN SANTO DOMINGO

SANTO DOMINGO, R. D., Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—The Cabinet of President Trujillo resigned yesterday after Congress, meeting in extraordinary session, authorized the consolidation of several government departments as an economy measure.

President Trujillo announced he would retain Rafael Vidal as Secretary of Presidency; Rafael Urena as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Rafael C. Tolentino as Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

Britain to Take Part in Schneider Cup Race

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Government, yielding to wide popular demand, has changed its intention about holding aloof from this year's Schneider Cup race and Great Britain will participate.

SOVIET WORK CODES BARED BY BRITAIN

Orders of Moscow Prove Charges of Forced Labor in Various Lines

TRADE GAINS HALT AMERICAN EMBARGO

Communist Chiefs in Russia Uphold Stern Measures of Political Police

Agitation continues for embargoes against Soviet Russian goods produced by forced labor, and a Blue Book just issued by the British Government quotes Moscow's orders, proving that work is done under compulsion in numerous lines in addition to timber.

American opponents of an embargo point to the volume of trade now done with the Russians and to the possibility of enormous expansion within the next five years.

That the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union approve the methods of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or secret political police, in sending "enemies of the proletariat" to prison labor camps is cited in the laudatory references to the police organization on the occasion of its thirteenth anniversary.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—Irrefutable testimony, taken from the Soviet Government's own decrees, that forced labor is used in the lumber, grain, transport and other industries, is contained in a Blue Book published by the British Government today.

According to these documents compulsory labor is exacted both from individuals detained in correctional camps in remote parts of Russia and those living in freedom in their own homes.

Those in the former category include only persons sentenced by the courts to deprivation of their liberty for not less than three years and those sentenced by special decision—in other words without trial—of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police.

There are three classes: first, the "toilers," serving first sentences for other than counter-revolutionary offenses; second, prisoners of class 1 sentenced for more than five years; third, nontoilers and persons sentenced for counter-revolutionary offenses.

The first class and, to a less extent, the second have a number of privileges such as leave of absence and the right to receive rewards in cash or kind. To the third class all privileges are denied for at least two years and they always work under supervision.

Forced Cartage Allowed

Extracts reveal a considerable shortage of labor in many directions, particularly in transport and lumber. There is also serious difficulty in providing haulage for grain, and a decree dated July 5, 1929, authorized local executives "to force, when necessary in grain areas, compulsory cartage of grain against payment."

In the timber industry not only are prisoners from correctional camps employed, but "rural Soviets are empowered (by a decree dated Feb. 13, 1930) to undertake as a self-imposed duty for the village as a whole a definite task in preparing and hauling timber in those districts where resolutions have been passed by a general meeting of citizens."

The rural Soviets are also empowered to inflict summary fines "not exceeding five times the value of the work allotted on those who fail to fulfill the decision, and, in default of payment, sell their property by auction."

Names Taken From Lists

Where compulsory haulage is engaged for the timber industry "the rich peasant (Kulak) elements are being engaged, having regard to local conditions, at a lower rate of pay."

If anyone refuses the labor "offered" his name is immediately removed from the books of the labor exchanges. This entails loss of the ration card, without which it is often exceedingly difficult to get anything to eat.

Those registered at labor exchanges may be sent anywhere at the discretion of the official in charge and "persons refusing without good reason an offer of work in their own trade or profession, even if in another part of the country or refusing to undergo training in another trade or profession, if their own trade or profession is slack, will be removed from the register for a period of six months."

If they apply for work within this period they may be utilized in "mass physical labor" such as forestry, timber preparation work, peat cutting, loading and unloading operations and snow clearing.

Embargo on Soviet Goods Would Mean Heavy Loss, Cooper Tells Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Enactment of an embargo against Soviet Russian trade would mean a loss of more than $1,000,000,000 annually within five years to American exporters, Col. Hugh L. Cooper, designer of the Muscle Shoals power plant and at present building the Dneiper River dam in Russia, told the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

The committee has before it for consideration several bills which would curtail or entirely bar Soviet exports to the United States on the ground that convict or forced labor was used in their production.

"There may be a certain amount of convict labor in Russia," Colonel Cooper said, "but I have never seen

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MORE EDUCATION ON SECURITIES URGED AS NEED

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there was no limit to the ultimate value of the securities he held.

The trend of security prices was unconsciously directed by the great mass of untrained people who suddenly became interested in securities, lacking ability, as most did, to properly appraise the real value of their holdings, pointed out Mr. Whitney. The combined confidence of this mass of people in unlimited values of our industries created the bull market that ran from 1924 to 1929. In like manner it was the loss of confidence in securities, as such, which largely contributed to the excessive declines that have taken place since the fall of 1929.

Discussing the extent to which small investors have become owners of great American industrial and commercial enterprises, Mr. Whitney said "from every point of view this great distribution of securities among our people seems to be a source of strength because, if a substantial part of the people can participate in American industry, not only our economic, but also our political stability is made more certain." He warned against wide distribution, however, "unless this vast mass of investors can be taught to look at the real value of the property they own and not to rely on tips, rumors and hopes."

Inflation and Deflation

Constant and frequent cycles of inflation and deflation of security prices, he argued, is unfavorable for the future of the nation, which, he said, "is an argument that we should in every possible way endeavor to give real information to our investors so their judgment can be based on facts. I have confidence in the future of the American people.

"I feel sure that 1929 has already taught them the danger of overvaluing the prospect of the immediate future. The depression of 1930 will, I am sure, teach them the absurdity of undue pessimism. Security prices, of course, will rise and fall, but their movements will, I trust, be governed by the changing conditions of business and not by unreasoning hopes and fears.

"The primary lessons of the last two years are that the United States is and will continue to be a great industrial country. Our industrial growth, however, must necessarily be slow and steady and if security prices discount this growth too far in advance, there is bound to be a readjustment.

"On the other hand, it is clear our leading corporations are soundly managed and have been built to endure through bad times as well as good. With these lessons thoroughly understood, I believe the economic education of the great mass of our investors is well under way and that in the future our security prices will reflect primarily the normal cycles of business and the changing conditions which are inevitable attributes of progress."

ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATES, INC.

Electric Power Associates, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $1,306,445 after expenses and taxes, and including profit on sale of securities and stock dividends received, valued at closing market prices on dates received.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper.

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

When does Tomato Juice become a cocktail? After you've added the LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

Broccoli Strawberries Turkeys and Mongrel Geese
Exclusive Boston Agency for Richelieu Food Products
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America's Best Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
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From a distance, the quality of nearly all good shoes looks about the same, but QUALITY is not always visible, even in a close-up . . . the little hidden details of material and workmanship make the difference between merely a "good-looking" shoe and a shoe of "proven quality" . . . such as a W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE.
W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN BOSTON
156 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE (One block south of Boylston St.)
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38 HANOVER ST. (Near Scollay Sq.)

British Labor Party Member Talks on Dole

ELLEN WILKINSON, M. P.

SOVIET POLICY DECLARED ON WAY TO FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the educational association of the League of Nations Association.

The presentation was elaborately staged in the auditorium at Agassiz House, Cambridge. The first scene showed the formal opening of the Court by the Queen of the Netherlands, played by Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College. All the participants were colorfully costumed, and the stage was set with old tapestries and other decorations loaned by the Fogg Art Museum.

The other three scenes depicted the famous Lotus Case. The dramatization was witnessed by a large audience of members of the league and their guests.

Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member of the House of Commons in England, was the speaker at the night session yesterday. Her subject was "European Unemployment and the Dole."

Miss Wilkinson assigned as the threefold cause of unemployment a premature return by England to the gold standard, inflated ambition and machine mass production — the masses being too poor to buy all that is produced.

She recommended as the best means for world reëstablishment of consumption on a par with production large-scale consolidation for the elimination of waste, with prices regulated by the producer in coöperation with a consumers' board.

Miss Wilkinson asked her audience to discount the frequently heard statement that the dole destroys initiative or the desire to work. None of the unemployed, she said, is allowed to refuse any suitable work. The dole system was no worse, she maintained, than the bread lines she had seen in New York.

ARMY BASE WHARFAGE CHARGE IS PROTESTED

Manufacturers and importers receiving or shipping merchandise via the Army Base, South Boston, by rail, are protesting the proposed assessment of a wharfage charge on and after Feb. 1, equal to that previously placed on truck shipments. The Bay State Shipping Company, which leases the terminal from the United States Shipping Board, announces that the wharfage charge will be under terms of the Howard scale, in the amounts now assessed where delivery is by truck haul.

Announcement of the decision points out that it is to "meet the rental to the United States Shipping Board," and that the company cannot understand why "owners of goods arriving at or by truck delivery should pay excess charges over owners of cargoes who use rail delivery." A current rate of 60 cents a ton, loading charge, in the port of Boston, is profitable to the extent of 10@20c a ton, it was stated.

CHARLES RIVER PLAN FACES OPPOSITION

Opposition to proposals to start improvement work in the Charles River Basin was expressed yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by representatives of the Charles River Basin Protective Association.

The improvement was authorized by the 1929 Legislature which appropriated $2,305,000 for the project. Following a study by the Metropolitan District Commission an additional $1,370,000 was found to be requisite. The protective association favored further study of the project.

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105 Cards. Scientific—Instructive — Amusing Games. At your favorite store, or order from HARRIET R. BELLMAN Inventor-Owner 315 West 97 St., Apt. 31, New York City
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The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Heavy Burden Laid on Courts Found Not All Due to Dry Law

Part of It Must Be Laid at Door of Inadequacy of Existing Judicial Processes, According to Hoover Board Findings

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Prohibition has placed a heavy burden on the courts taxed the capacity of prisons and produced "bargain days" in the offices of prosecutors, in the opinion of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

Part of this burden, the commission finds, is due to the inadequacy of the existing judicial processes, and part of it is inherent in the very nature of the prohibition law itself.

When President Hoover transmitted the commission's report to Congress he declared himself in unity with the body in seeking constructive steps to preserve the gains of prohibition while "at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment."

One of the "difficulties" mentioned by Mr. Hoover is that relating to the strain on the judicial system imposed by enforcement of the dry law as analyzed by the commission.

The commission is emphatic on this point. "Lawyers everywhere deplore," it states, "as one of the most serious effects of prohibition, the change in the general attitude toward the federal courts."

So serious are these "difficulties" and others cited in the monumental report that at a later point a group of five of the 11 commissioners recommend immediate revision of the dry law; two others give qualified approval to such revision if enforcement does not shortly improve, two more favor repeal making a total of nine, while the remaining two approve further trial of the present law without immediate revision.

Seek Further Light

It is to secure further information on the factual basis on which the commission drew its conclusions that Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, Jan. 27, introduced a resolution calling for whatever material of a non-confidential nature is available, to further elucidate the findings of the Presidential body. It is supposed that Mr. Tydings refers to the Dennison-Sawyer survey which, with other factual material before the commission, was largely responsible for the development which the final report took.

On subject of courts, the commission says:

"Our federal organizations of courts and of prosecution were ill adapted to the task imposed on them by the national prohibition act. Serious difficulties at this point soon became apparent, and enforcement of national prohibition still wrestles with them.

"The program of concurrent federal and state enforcement imposes a heavy burden of what was in substance the work of police courts upon courts set up and hitherto employed chiefly for litigation of more than ordinary magnitude."

In the first five years of national prohibition, prosecutions multiplied by seven, while by 1930 they were nearly eight times the total number pending in 1914, the commission finds.

Bargain Days in Courts

The situation was met in many urban communities, the commission finds, by "bargain day" methods. Defendants pleaded guilty to minor offenses and accordingly escaped with light penalties. Instead of sending 41 per cent of federal cases to some sort of imprisonment, which was the record of the nation as a whole in 1930, three congested urban districts reached a percentage of only 6, 2.9 and 5 per cent respectively.

"The bargain method of keeping up with the dockets which prevails of necessity in some of the most important jurisdictions of the country," the commission reports, "plays into the hands of the organized illicit traffic by enabling it to reckon protection of its employees in the overhead.

"In some of our largest cities sentences have been almost uniformly to small fines or trivial imprisonment. Thus criminal prosecution, in view of the exigencies of disposing of so many cases in courts not organized for that purpose, is a feeble deterrent.

"The effect of the huge volume of liquor prosecutions, which has come to these courts under prohibition, has injured their dignity, impaired their efficiency and endangered the wholesome respect for them which once obtained. Instead of being impressive tribunals of superior jurisdiction, they have had to do the work of police courts and that work has been chiefly in the public eye.

"These deplorable conditions have been aggravated by the constant presence in and about these courts of professional criminal lawyers and bail-bond agents, whose unethical and mercenary practices have detracted from these valued institutions."

Bad Effects Found General

The bad effects have not been confined to prosecution and to federal courts, the commission continues, but have been general, to the detriment of "the whole administration of justice."

Prisons have been taxed to capacity by the number of liquor law violators, the commission finds. The "long-term prison population" (inmates serving a year or over), has jumped from 8200 in 1921 to 14,115 in 1930, the percentage of liquor violators in 1930 representing about one-third of the total. The commission says, "the recital of these figures is sufficient to indicate the gravity and difficulty of the problem from the penal housing standpoint, which the effective enforcement of the National Prohibition Act presents."

Further on the commission says the strain on the courts "grows out of the inadequacy of the organization of the federal courts and of the federal prosecuting system to the task imposed upon it.

"To a degree," the commission concludes, "this inadequacy could be remedied. But it may be a question how far it is expedient to set up what would be in effect a system of federal police magistrates in order to enforce the National Prohibition Act in jurisdictions where the police will not deal with lesser violations to which the present federal judicial organization is not adapted. If such violations are not prosecuted somewhere, either in state or in federal tribunals, there is to that extent nullification.

"While this bad feature of the present situation is not inherent in prohibition, it is closely connected with the question of coöperation between state and federal governments and of concurrent jurisdiction as contemplated by the Eighteenth Amendment, and what is done by way of remedy must depend upon the conclusions reached with respect to possibilities of coöperation.

Another "difficulty" of enforcement which the commission lists deals with the provision of cider and fruit juices, and here the commission makes the clear-cut recommendation that the exemption now given them should be ended. Some uniform provision should be made, the commission decides, for a fixed alcoholic content.

The present provision on the subject (Section 29, Title 2, of the Act), it states, is an "invitation to hypocrisy and evasion." Section 29, it points out, fails to fix the meaning of "non-intoxicating" and an anomolous situation has been created under which "huge quantities" of the material for wine making are being sold.

Facing the Difficulties

The foregoing represents part of the commission's findings in connection with what President Hoover describes as "facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment." Other "difficulties," cited in earlier articles, are the widespread presence of corruption, lack of adequate support from public opinion, and the economic difficulty of enforcement growing out of big profits by violators. The commission asks how far these "bad features are necessarily involved in national prohibition."

"As to the prevailing corruption," the commission says, . . . "it may be queried whether the profit in violation of the National Prohibition Act is likely to be eliminated or largely reduced so long as so many people and the people in so many localities are willing to pay considerable sums to obtain liquor, and so long as the money available for corruption is so wholly out of proportion to what is practicable in the way of salaries for those concerned with enforcement."

Again, as to the state of public opinion, the commission says that "the way toward improvement is chiefly through education." Unhappily, it states, since the dry law was passed "the whole emphasis has been upon coercion rather than upon education.

"The main difficulty," it adds, "will be to reconcile the population in our large urban centers to the policy announced in section three of the National Prohibition Act. How far this is possible is a matter of judgment on which opinions differ."

With these statements, the commission concludes its recital of "difficulties" which the temperance movement faces under the present prohibition act. Its next discussion describes benefits from the act.

AMERICAN ICE PROFIT

December profit of American Ice Company and subsidiaries was $81,076 after interest, but before federal taxes and depreciation, compared with $69,896 in December, 1929. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, profit before federal taxes and depreciation amounted to $5,690,078, compared with $5,618,371 in 1929.

Bank Savings Deposits Gain $1,000,000,000

SAVINGS accounts in banks throughout the United States are estimated, by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, to have increased approximately $1,000,000,000 in 1930. Deposits in mutual savings banks not only are the greatest in their history but represent the largest amount of small capital ever brought together in one class of banks.

The number of depositors also gained substantially, being put at 12,775,492 with an average deposit of $740.85 each.

Thomas F. Wallace, president of the association, said that such gains in 1930 demonstrated a sound economic condition and that he expected the upward trend to continue in 1931.

BIG BANKS WAIT WORD TO GOBBLE UP LITTLE ONES

(Continued from Page 1)

Trafford said he saw no objection to such affiliates, but urged that they be examined periodically, and that this examination be made simultaneously with the examination of the bank.

The Bank of United States, according to a question from Frederic C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who acted as chairman in the absence of Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, had approximately 48 affiliates. Mr. Trafford's Boston bank has three affiliates, he said, the Old Colony Trust Company, which conducts a fiduciary business; the First National Old Colony Corporation, and the Old Colony Associates, stock of which the bank owns 10 per cent, and which holds the largest banking chain in New England with control of 20 suburban banks around Boston.

The committee devoted considerable time to developing the financial and industrial situation in New England as part of its picture of the nation as a whole. With typical banking caution Mr. Tafford made hesitating answers and urged that the press deal lightly with his remarks.

Mr. Trafford revealed that when his bank merged with the Old Colony Trust Company, which, he said, "had a very fine name in New England," it debated for some time whether to remain a national, or become a state bank. Any further restrictions on its business by federal legislation would drive it out of the national system, he said. National banks must keep a reserve fund in the Reserve System without interest, while state banks keep the same reserve in government bonds, on which they draw interest, he pointed out.

Describing the five or six bank failures last year in New England he said two were due to "crooked management," and two others to poor banking. One was a savings bank, he said, that invested several million dollars in an irrigation project out West, against the law.

Few New England Failures

Asked why New England had only six failures while the country as a whole had some 1300, he said:

"Luckily, we didn't have the depression quite so bad, the management was pretty good, and we did not have quite so dire consequences as some other communities did."

"Boston is a little island with 30 municipalities around it, all really part of one city," Mr. Trafford explained in his statement on branch banking. He went on to say that if branch banking were extended to "trade areas," as urged by Mr. Pole, the whole Boston metropolitan area would be unified. The four big Boston banks are now ready to go out and bid for local banks, he said. There would undoubtedly be an inflation in the value of bank stocks, he added.

Mr. Trafford seems to be of two views as to branch banking. At the outset, he said he saw "no need for branch banking in New England." Asked, however, how he felt about the Pole "trade area" scheme, as against a system of national branch banking used in Canada and England, whereby, for example, one British bank has 22,000 branches, he said he preferred the trade area plan and that it might cover the Boston metropolitan district.

"The slower you go in branch banking at the present time the better," he said. "Twenty years from now—perhaps; but personally if I had anything to do with it I would limit it to as small an area and as slow development as possible." "A great stampede" of the nation's big banks to acquire the small banks would follow, if the national branch system were instituted, he forecast. Senators brought out that the Boston First National has many correspondent banks, and made the point that a bank in this situation is generally against a new branch system.

Mr. Trafford later said that he preferred the branch system of managing banks to the chain system, which his company, the Old Colony Associates, is itself engaged in. Under the branch system there is direct, unified and central control; while under the chain-bank system each of the group has its own board of directors.

Governor's Island Measure Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The House Military Committee today approved the James bill directing the Secretary of War to lease Governor's Island, Mass., to the City of Boston for an airport.

The measure, which has the approval of the War Department, is to permit Boston to extend its municipal airport so as to include the island and the underwater land of the United States pertaining to the island.

Governor's Island proper includes about 73 acres and the underwater land included in the bill amounts to about 200 acres.

"The City of Boston reports it is prepared to expend a large sum of money on this project, which expenditure will tend to relieve the unemployment situation in that vicinity," Secretary Hurley reported.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM URGED

A thorough state vocational program to guide adults who are losing positions because of industrial conditions and for those who may be discontented with their work or believe they are misplaced was advocated by Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, yesterday afternoon at the winter meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, in Boston.

U. S. APOLOGIZES TO ITALY; BUTLER MUST FACE TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized speech of Maj-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, at Philadelphia on Jan. 19.

"The sincere regrets of this Government are extended to Mr. Mussolini and to the Italian people for this discourteous and unwarranted utterance by a commissioned officer of this Government on active duty.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

"HENRY L. STIMSON.

"His Excellency

"Nobile Giacomo de Martino

"Royal Italian Ambassador."

General Butler in the Philadelphia speech, is reported to have alluded to the war-like attitude of Signor Mussolini and to have states that he had been told that the Italian Premier's automobile ran over a child and that the Premier's only comment was: "what is one life in the affairs of a state?"

General Butler's letter to Secretary Adams was not made public. It was requested after his remarks had been protested by the Italian Embassy here and Signor Mussolini had cabled a flat denial of the story about the accident. General Butler supposedly admitted the substantial correctness of the remark attributed to him.

Following the Secretary's order, Maj.-Gen. Ben H. Fuller, Commandant of the Marine Corps, notified General Butler to place himself under arrest at Quantico, Va., where he is Commandant, and to confine himself to the limits of his station.

Command of the Marine barracks at Quantico, it was announced, devolves upon the second in command, Brig-Gen. Randolph C. Berkeley.

S. R. DRESSER MFG. CO.

S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $923,629 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $903,394 in 1929.

It is better to BORROW than to let bills go

Bills past due? Taxes to be met? Things needed for the house? Almost everyone faces such emergencies when expenses exceed income.

It is better to borrow than to let bills go. A *few* have credit at banks. *Many* have credit at Household, America's foremost family finance company.

Most of our 130 offices lend as little as $50, and charge nearly a third less than the lawful rate above $100 up to $300. Only husband and wife need sign—no other endorsers required. Friends, relatives, tradespeople, or employers are not informed. 20 months to repay.

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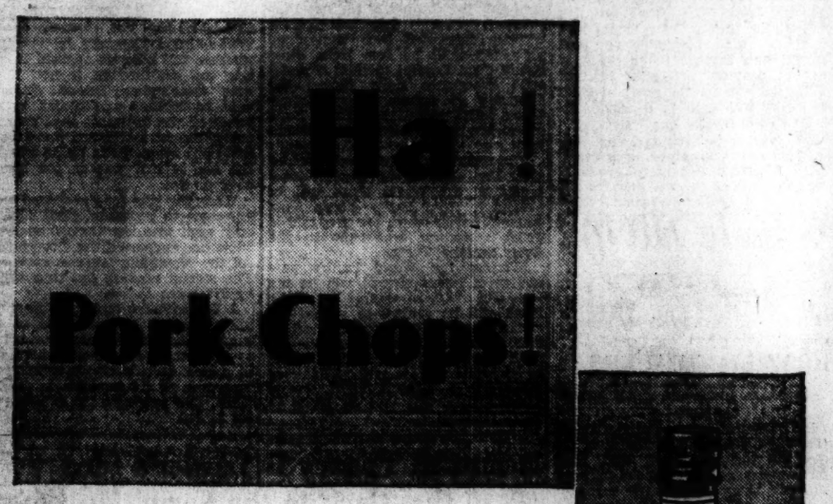


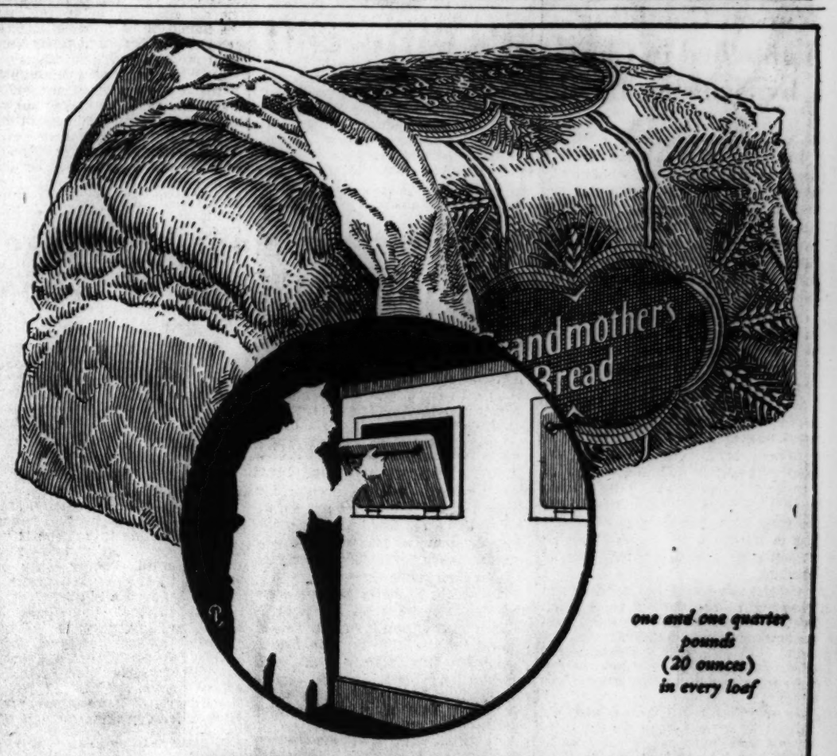
If there ever was a dish *made* for these crisp, invigorating days of winter, it's pork chops with Heinz Tomato Ketchup!

Whether you fry 'em, or broil 'em, or serve them en casserole, they're high among the delightful things of life when you add the rich, spicy goodness of Heinz Tomato Ketchup.

And another pleasant thought—Heinz Tomato Ketchup is *truly* economical.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

ONE OF THE 57



one and one quarter pounds (20 ounces) in every loaf

from Spotless Ovens

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 WHERE ECONOMY RULES

There is no guesswork about Grandmother's Bread. The fine flours are carefully weighed and blended, the milk, sugar and yeast carefully measured. Almost human machines knead the dough and place it in the pans. Then, slowly moving through spotless ovens of white tile, each loaf is perfectly baked to crispy brown goodness. No wonder New England uses 350,000 loaves of this better bread every day in the week!

7¢ A LOAF

Grandmother's Bread

A & P FOOD STORES

RESERVE BOARD HEAD TESTIFIES IN OWN DEFENSE

Meyer Frankly Outlines Career That Led to His Appointment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—A subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today considered the nomination of Eugene Meyer Jr. for the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board. Opposition to the nomination had been voiced by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Meyer's statement yesterday covered the years he has been in government service during and since the World War to 1927 in which he has held a succession of financial posts. These culminated in the recess appointment by President Hoover to head the Reserve Board.

He told in detail of his work with the War Finance Board, formed to promote financial transactions of the Government and industries in the war, and of its revival in 1920 to aid foreign loans by which to float foreign purchases of American goods. A difference of viewpoint over the financial outlook in the reconstruction days caused him to resign but later he returned to head the Farm Loan Board. This organization and the federal system set up with the Intermediate Credit Corporation were instrumental in making capital available to agriculture in many parts of the country at moderate rates of interest, he asserted.

At an earlier session, Roy A. Young, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board and now governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Arthur A. Cook, New York lawyer, and Charles F. Rand, president of the Marine Midland Corporation, all denied charges of Mr. McFadden that Mr. Meyer's elevation was "engineered by international bankers."

Mr. McFadden asserted that Mr. Young and Edmund Platt, former vice-governor of the Reserve Board and now vice-president of the Marine Midland Corporation, had been ousted from the board to make it possible to appoint Mr. Meyer.

BEACON STREET ROAD PROJECT IS OPPOSED

Opposition to the proposal of the State Department of Public Works for construction of a semi-circular road from Beacon Street at Hereford Street, to the Charles River, under Harvard Bridge and returning to Beacon Street at Charlesgate East, was voiced by Robert Homans, Christian A. Herter, State Representative from Boston, and others at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday in Boston.

Other proposals discussed were construction of an overpass and traffic circle at Revere Beach Parkway and Main Street and Broadway, Everett; a highway from Bedford Street, Lexington, to the Mystic River in Medford; a bridge over the Charles River at Garry's Landing, Cambridge, and a traffic circle on Memorial Drive at the Cambridge end of the new Cottage Farm Bridge.

State Patrolmen to Study Gardening

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—State road patrolmen in New Hampshire are to receive instruction in the rudiments of landscape gardening.

F. A. Gardner, highway department engineer, told a state conference of presidents of the New Hampshire Federated Women's Clubs today that in the future the road patrolmen would be put through a course of "when and how and where to cut the roadside growth" with a view to bringing the scenic beauty of the highways to the autoist.

The elimination of undesirable billboards and roadside signs is but a small part of the campaign being waged by the Highway Department to beautify roads, he said. Scars left by reallignment of roads and reconstruction will be graded and planted over under the direction of the road patrolmen. Road intersections will be improved scientically and natural beauty spots enhanced, he said.

AID SOCIETY HELPS 22,941 TRAVELERS

The Travelers' Aid Society helps not only women and children, but everyone who needs the services of the society, Miss Virginia Murray of New York, organizer of the Crime Prevention Bureau of New York, said, speaking before the annual meeting of the Boston Society yesterday.

Travelers numbering 22,941 were helped by the Boston society in 1930, Miss Marjory C. Warren, executive secretary, reported. The social service extended to over 1500 travelers, while information was given to more than 10,000. Officers were reëlected.

CONSERVATORY HAS NEW HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 28—Adrien Newens, formerly president and director of University School of Music in Lincoln, Neb., has been named administrative head of Ithaca Conservatory of Music, associated with the Ithaca Conservatory and affiliated schools, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Newens assumes duty in March and plans a complete reorganization of the present policy of the school.

Painter of Mary Baker Eddy Portrait and His Studio

INSET—COL. H. STANLEY TODD, THE ARTIST. STUDIO AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

RADIO AND MOVIE GROUPS OPPOSE COPYRIGHT BILL

Film Exhibitors Object to Exaction of Royalties Except at Origin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Radio broadcasting interests and movie exhibitors appeared before the Senate Committee on Patents yesterday to protest against portions of the Vestal copyright bill which they assert are inimical to their interests.

None of the objectors were opposed to a revision of the existing copyright law in general and all offered amendments which they said would remove such objections.

Although Albert H. Vestal (R.), Representative from Indiana and principal framer of the bill, felt that some of the proposed amendments were inconsistent with the fundamentals of the new legislation he thought that the majority of the objections could be reconciled with the view of its framers.

After hearing proponents of the measure, proposed amendments will be considered in executive session and the bill will then be referred back to the Senate for a final vote. No great delay is anticipated in prompt enactment of the measure into law.

Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, made the strongest objection to the bill in its present form and offered 15 amendments, for the most part intended to prevent multiplicity of fees.

Mr. Caldwell also asked for provisions extending copyright to radio broadcasting stations for assemblies, continuities and arrangements of music, etc., which is an important part of their business.

William A. Brady, Broadway stage producer, objected to the "division of copyright" clause of the bill on the ground that it gave rights to the film industry unfair to the dramatic producer.

Exhibitors, represented by A. Julian Brylawski, complained they are threatened with extinction by existing conditions amounting to a "racket." They asked that provisions be inserted in the bill giving the author or holder of copyright a right to a fee or royalty only at the source of production.

SUPPORT ADVOCATED FOR NEW CHILD LAWS

Herbert C. Parsons this afternoon urged the Church Home Society to support the recommendations of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Laws Relative to Children, which are being presented to the Legislature in the form of 60 bills.

The occasion was the society's annual meeting. The Right Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, honorary president, opened the meeting and spoke. Lincoln Bayliss, president, presided.

GOV. WINANT LEAVES COUNCIL

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant yesterday resigned his membership in the New Hampshire division of the New England Council at a meeting of that body. Pressure of executive business was given as the cause of the retirement. Philip Heald of Wilton, was elected to succeed him.

CANADIANS ENTERTAINED

Marking inauguration of the Canadian National Steamships' service to the port of Boston, members of the Boston Port Authority held a reception to officers of that company in the offices of the Authority in the Customs House yesterday afternoon. The officials of the Port Authority, the steamship company, and customs officers attended.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP RATES CUT

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company yesterday announced a reduction in round-trip fares to the Orient and Philippines from Vancouver, Victoria and Honolulu. Sailings between April 1 and July 31 will be at the rate of 1½ single fares. Transatlantic lines announced reductions recently.

MANY PORTRAITS ATTEST TALENTS OF COL. H. S. TODD

Painter of New Picture of Mary Baker Eddy Has Notable Record

Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Todd, painter of the new portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, started his art career some 40 years ago in St. Louis as a student. In 1893 he entered the studios of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, in Paris, continuing his studies.

In the course of his professional work in England Colonel Todd painted the portrait of Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for Lady Henry Somerset, president of the W. C. T. U. for England. This was done at her home in Surrey. Other English commissions included portraits of the Countess of Dudley and of Somers Somerset.

In the United States, where he has largely worked for the last 30 years, Colonel Todd painted President Roosevelt from life in the White House, and did portraits of President Lincoln and President McKinley for the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.

For the Lincoln portrait he had the assistance of John Hay's personal recollections together with loans of many photographs and objects of clothing.

Long List of Commissions

Other important commissions included portraits of A. A. Low, donor of the Columbia University Library; his son, Seth Low, former president of Columbia University and former mayor of New York City; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, a former Secretary of the Navy; Colonel Hester of the Brooklyn Eagle; William J. Mathewson; and five presidents of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He has recently completed a portrait of Mary Pickford's mother, Mrs. Charlotte Pickford.

Colonel Todd is a Master Mason. Except during his period of World War service he has painted each of the retiring Grand Masters of Masons in New York State, 11 in all during the past 20 years. He was attached to the General Staff in the Intelligence Division of the United States Army at the beginning of the American participation in the World War, and later was in charge of Belgian and French relief work for the Red Cross as Commissioner.

He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, conferred by the French Government for his many services. In 1921 he served under Herbert Hoover for eight months in the European Relief Council, which was a combination of eight American national organizations which raised $36,000,000 for the relief of 3,000,000 children left destitute in Europe at the close of the war.

Highest Honors in Paris

While a student in Paris, Colonel Todd received highest honors. In the studio on his estate in Huntington, L. I., N. Y., he has one of his Salon pictures, which has a stroke of blue paint put on by Constant. The student had showed his master the portrait of a young woman in pink. Constant declared that the painting needed a touch of contrasting color at the waistline. He seized a brush forthwith and put in himself. At the Buffalo and St. Louis Expositions medals were awarded to Colonel Todd for his paintings.

All his portraits are marked by thoroughness in realizing the essentials of structure, and ability to preserve these fundamentals throughout the long period of bringing the picture to completion. His backgrounds always retain a quality complementary to the subject of the portrait, and never attract attention for their own sake. The final result is a design consistent with the character of the person portrayed, and a quality of color that conveys intimations as to that person's vitality or radiance.

747 DOGS, 522 CATS PLACED IN HOMES

During 1930, 747 dogs and 522 cats were placed in good homes by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, according to William E. Brigham, the managing director, in a radio broadcast from Station WEEI, this afternoon.

Mr. Brigham declared that, through the coöperation of Mayor Curley and Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, the Police Department will include in its annual budget, a small item for the purchase of tags to be given when dog licenses are issued. The director announced the appointment of John T. Wood of West Harwich and Walter F. Nickerson of Easthampton, as agents for the society.

LEGISLATURE REJECTS TWO CURLEY BILLS

Adverse committee reports on two recommendations made by Mayor James M. Curley were accepted in the Legislature, yesterday, without debate or discussion.

The Senate rejected the Mayor's recommendation that the City of Boston be authorized to borrow money for unemployment emergencies, and the House voted "no legislation necessary" on the Mayor's suggestion that certain streets in Boston, Somerville, Medford and Arlington be renamed "Paul Revere Highway," in honor of the patriot who followed the route.

HANDEL AND HAYDN FUND TRANSFERRED

Transfer of $80,000 from the building fund to the permanent fund of the Handel & Haydn Society was allowed by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Supreme Judicial Court in a decision rendered yesterday.

By a deed of trust the society had previously allocated an amount of money to a building fund to be used for the erection of a structure suitable for staging the society's concerts. Unable to meet its current expenses, the society petitioned for the right to transfer the building fund back to the general fund.

CUSTOMS OFFICER APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP) — The Senate Finance Committee today approved the nomination of Frank M. Hume to be collector of customs at Portland, Me.

SENATE'S RULES HALT ACTION ON MUSCLE SHOALS

Two Amendments Defeated and Third Awaits Vote to Force Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Senate rules yesterday defeated two proposals to enact Muscle Shoals legislation.

The measures were offered in the form of amendments to the War Department supply bill under consideration in the Senate, but originating in the House. Suspension of the rules is necessary to add new legislation to such acts.

The Muscle Shoals proposals mustered decisive majorities but fell short of the required two-thirds vote necessary to set aside the Senate's rules so they could be considered.

On the first measure offered by Hugo L. Black (D.), Senator from Alabama, that would have authorized the Secretary of War to lease nitrate plants of Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer, the vote was 43 to 26.

On the second proposal also offered by Mr. Black, directing the Secretary of War to give preference to states, counties and municipalities in the sale of power generated at the great plant, the vote was 39 to 27.

Following the failure of these two attempts to put through the legislation George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, offered still a third amendment requiring the Secretary of War to supply adjacent municipalities with electricity at four mills per kilowatt hour on a year-to-year contract.

It is the hope of the backers of this motion that they will be able to muster sufficient votes to suspend the rules. While failing in their effort to override the rules, the proponents of the amendments are desirous of getting record votes which conclusively show that the Senate favors their proposals. It is their hope that the decisive majorities will operate to swap departmental action, even though they may not succeed in putting through compulsory legislation.

WORLD COURT ACTION DEFERRED FOR WEEK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Owing to the absence of several members of the committee and the pressure of other business the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a meeting yesterday, postponed until next week a request by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, that it reconsider its action in pigeonholing the World Court question until the December session of Congress.

ROBINSON MINE SOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—That grand old veteran of the mining industry, the Robinson Mine, which has provided £25,000,000 ($125,000,000) worth of gold since it was started in 1888, has been sold by public auction to a firm of mining material merchants for £4700 ($23,500). The future of the property is quite unknown.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West
BOSTON

Three-piece Zephyr knitted suits, $16.75.

An exceptional value!

Three-piece Knitted Suits

$16.75

—For town wear now in new dark shades.

—For Southern wear in Summer pastels.

Three distinctly different weaves, difficult to choose from, for all are unusually smart. If you like tailored smartness you'll want the new sharkskin knit. If you prefer distinct patterns you'll choose the diamond mesh silk and zephyr weave. The third all wool zephyr novelty weave is indistinct in pattern, lovely in effect. All have contrasting sleeveless blouses:

Colors: Copper, Maize, Rose, Rose Beige, Black, Green, Red. Fourth Floor

It's Different!

MONARCH Catsup and Monarch Chili Sauce are made in a new, different and better way.

By the rapid Monarch method all the delicate flavor of the fresh, rich, red-ripe tomatoes is captured and held.

It is a simple method, but it is winning thousands of new friends to Monarch.

You will be pleased with any of the 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods. Sold only by Independent Merchants.

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS

Where did it go?

How many times have you asked yourself "*Where, when, how* did I spend that much money?"

Why not call or write for our Family Expense Book? Then you will *know, where, when* and *how*, your dollars go! No, you don't have to be a bookkeeper to use it, and you will be delighted the way it helps the column headed "Savings". Your copy is waiting for you now.

LISTEN IN! Hear Sam Loyd, America's Puzzle King, Every Wednesday Evening, 7:15—WABC

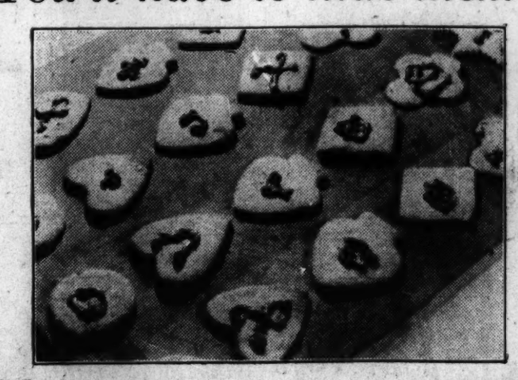
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 72nd. St.

NEW YORK CITY

Resources Over 310 Millions

You'll have to hide them!



Most homemakers like to keep a supply of these delicious cookies on hand but their families find them delightful between-meal nibbles and so they vanish. Try them yourself and you will know why.

ICE BOX COOKIES

1 cup butter	1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla	½ teaspoon soda
2 cups sugar (light brown)	2½ cups bread flour or	1 teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs	3½ cups pastry flour (after sifting)	1 teaspoon salt

Mix in afternoon or evening. Cream shortening and stir in sugar, eggs and vanilla. Add flour sifted with soda, baking powder and salt. (1 cup of nut meats may be added with the flour.) Put into pan and place in cold place. In morning, turn out and slice lengthwise, very thin. Cut into fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven, 375° F., six to eight minutes. Decorate simply with confectioner's frosting colored with Burnett's Food Colors.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a booklet full of new recipes

Burnett's Vanilla and other flavoring extracts are the choice of good cooks everywhere. They are always uniform in flavor and delicacy

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

437 D STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BETTY, YOU WERE RIGHT! MY WASH LOOKS WHITE AS SNOW TODAY, AND I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL

Thanks her friend for secret of easy washdays...

"I WAS hurt when Betty called me old-fashioned for using a washboard. But now I'm so grateful to her for telling me about Rinso! It saves me so much work on washday. I don't scrub or boil any more . . . yet I get whiter, brighter clothes than ever! Now I wouldn't think of using any soap but Rinso!"

Keeps colors bright

In Rinso's thick, creamy suds dirt loosens—soaks out. *No scrubbing.* That saves the clothes—saves mending—keeps colors bright and new-looking.

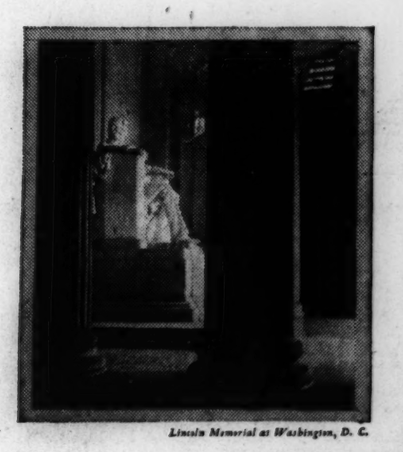
Even in hardest water, Rinso gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. *Lively, lasting* suds. Wonderful in washing machines too; the makers of 39 famous washers recommend Rinso.

Try Rinso for dish-washing! It's like magic! Get the BIG box.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

He wanted to do honor to

LINCOLN



Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.

FOR an hour before the train reached Washington, the boy's eyes were shining with eagerness. Even the thrill of Harpers Ferry was forgotten. He was going to Washington; going to do honor to Lincoln. His grandfather had shaken hands with Lincoln.

His visit to the Lincoln Memorial was the visit of a pilgrim to a shrine.

It is a pity for any youngster to grow up in America without having been to Washington. In fact, every adult would be a better citizen for an occasional visit to the many beautiful and historical points of interest to be seen in the nation's capital.

If *your* last visit to Washington was too long ago, may we invite you to go again this spring—when the cherry trees are blossoming, if possible—and to use our railroad? All our through tickets by way of Washington carry a stopover without cost. The country through which we travel, east and west of the capital city, is full of historic interest. And we try to carry you through it in a way that you will enjoy.

Many letters tell us that our passengers find they can sleep well at night and can relax restfully in the daytime. Sometimes we receive letters which suggest improvements, and for these also we are grateful.

Come with us on our B & O. From the cheerful breakfast that we place before you in our Diner, through a day of ease, with a good luncheon and dinner, we think you will enjoy yourself. At least our one desire is to make your trip on our railroad a pleasant one.

The B&O

If you are going to Washington, you will find extremely helpful a booklet, "WASHINGTON—THE NATIONAL CAPITAL," *which we will gladly send on request. Simply address W. B. Calloway, Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md.*

BALTIMORE & OHIO

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

DEMERIT PLAN IS CRITICIZED AS IMPRACTICAL

Frank A. Goodwin Says Companies Could Fix Rates at Any Height

Personal responsibility automobile insurance, as proposed for Massachusetts, would empower insurance companies to "fix their own rates as high as they want them," Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, said yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

He further criticized the provision in the proposed demerit system which would prevent motorists from being penalized until final judgment is rendered by a court of appeal. He declared that "this would allow a driver to remain on the road two or three years after the board of control had made its decision against him."

Mr. Goodwin, known as the father of the state fund automobile insurance method, spoke in opposition to a bill sponsored by the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. The prime reason for this legislation, he said, is to get away from state regulation of automobile insurance to permit insurance companies to fix their own rates."

Objections were also expressed by Mr. Goodwin against the provisions of the bill which would "require a motorist to be insured against injuries he might cause outside of the State." Further than this, he thought the bill would place a tremendous load on the registry in requiring it to furnish insurance companies with certificates of the records of operators.

The speaker pointed out that the administration of the proposed law would provide a slow method of prosecution which would add to the congestion of the courts. "The insurance companies want this system because it means money in their pockets," he said.

Referring to the present law, Mr. Goodwin admitted that it had weaknesses. "It costs too much," he said, "but the new system would cost more." Elimination of fake claims he considered one of the state's outstanding tasks under the present system. A large proportion of the increased claims for injuries in the State were "fake claims," he asserted.

He recommended that the time and attention being devoted to considering new systems could be used to better advantage in perfecting the present law which he said "is not perfect but it is the best in the country at present."

Music

Chicago Orchestras

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Only three works were comprised in the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concerts of Jan. 23 and 24, but at least one—Bruckner's D minor Symphony—was of vast dimensions. It is regrettable that Bruckner possessed no candid friend who could have persuaded him that brevity was a desirable quality in other things than wit. His symphonies contain—as Rossini said of Wagner's music—beautiful moments but terrible quarter hours. They possess ideas, often of remarkable worth, their scoring is generally much more masterly than that of Bruckner's erstwhile rival, Johannes Brahms; their handling of technical problems is often admirable—but, once having made a beginning, the symphonies drag on to an interminable end. The reading given to Bruckner's work by Mr. Stock and his orchestra was one of notable beauty. Clearly the music appealed to the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and he not only did full justice to it, but persuaded his players that it was worth their best powers, too.

The other purely orchestral composition was the Fourth Concerto by Bach. This is less often played than some of the remaining five concertos, but it, also, is worth the diligent rehearsal and the finished performance that the orchestra gave it.

The solo artist of the occasion was Josef Hofmann, who was the pianist in the E minor Concerto by Chopin. That fine artist is heard too seldom in these parts. He made the Polish master's music sound as if it were a masterpiece, which, indeed, it is not. But Mr. Hofmann's pellucid technique, his sense of poetry, his imaginative style brought alluring charm to the work which he had to do.

The Civic Orchestra of Chicago gave its first concert of the season, Jan. 25. Under the direction of Eric DeLamarter the organization disclosed almost phenomenal brilliance. Its program was not such as could have been negotiated by neophytes, for it contained such exacting compositions as Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" and Liszt's "Les Préludes;" but the orchestra made light of the difficulties in those works and it presented not less excellent readings of the Overture to Weber's "Oberon" and three movements from Moszkowski's First Suite.

Mr. DeLamarter put forward three members of the orchestra in solo works. Ruth Gangursky, its harpist, played with elegance and musical understanding the Chorale and Variations by Widor, and Messrs. Turner and Zika, two of its first violins, set before the audience an appealing and well-rounded interpretation of the slow movement from Bach's D minor Concerto for two violins. Clearly the Civic Orchestra is accomplishing labors of more than ordinary importance.

F. B.

EAST BOSTON GROUP OPPOSES OIL TANKS

Protests against the proposed erection of gasoline and oil tanks in East Boston were made by residents of that section at a hearing before the Committee on Public Safety yesterday.

The hearing was held in connection with two bills, one to prohibit for a period of five years the reapplication for a permit to erect oil tanks on land in East Boston, previously refused by the city of Boston, and the other to prohibit erection of tanks of more than 50,000 gallons' capacity within three miles of a residential district. Residents declare that the proposed tanks would constitute a fire menace and would depreciate property values.

The Chicago Opera

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented three works at the Boston Opera House yesterday, "Meistersinger," in the afternoon, and in the evening, "La Bohème," followed by Manuel de Falla's ballet, "L'Amour Sorcier." The cast for "Meistersinger":

Hans Sachs	Rudolph Bockelmann
Veit Pogner	Alexander Kipnis
Kuns Vogelgesang	Theodore Ritch
Conrad Nachtigal	Edouard Cotreuil
Sixtus Beckmesser	Eduard Habich (Début)
Fritz Kothner	Robert Ringling
Balthasar Zorn	Giuseppe Cavadore
Ulrich Eisslinger	Lodovico Oliviero
Augustus Moser	Barre Hill
Herman Ortel	Howard Preston
Hans Schwarz	Antonio Nicolich
Hans Foltz	Eugenio Sandrini
Sir Walter von Stolzing	René Maison
David	Oscar Colcaire (Début)
Eva	Maria Rajdl (Début)
Magdalena	Sonia Sharnova (Début)
Night Watchman	Desire Defrere

Conductor, Egon Pollak.
Stage director, Dr. Otto Erhardt

This was the finest and best-rounded performance of "Meistersinger" within the recollection of this commentator. Vocal and orchestral performances, acting, staging and settings surely were fused yesterday into something very close to Wagner's ideal of music drama. The marvelous score, with its myriad beauties, was brought to glowing life under the firm and sensitive baton of Mr. Pollak, who displayed the necessary lyric feeling along with a rhythmic vitality and a subtle sense of proportion. Upon certain shortcomings in the wind it would be ungracious to dwell, in view of the general excellence of the interpretation.

But in this performance it was not necessary, as it is so often, to rely overmuch upon the orchestral utterance for one's satisfaction. The cast was extraordinary. Mr. Bockelmann, a newcomer this season, was revealed as one of the chief reasons for the present eminence of the company's German wing. The possessor of a splendid voice, employed in masterly fashion, and an accomplished actor, he realized for us the Hans Sachs of our dreams. Mr. Habich, who made his first appearance in Boston yesterday, also distinguished himself. He, too, is an excellent singer, and if, for some of us, the type of German humor offered by him seems a little too close to American comic-strip standards, we have to remind ourselves that it seems to be inescapable; at least, the best available German exponents of Beckmesser and Baron Ochs never attempt a more subtle form of fun. So, although Mr. Habich clowned and abused his fine voice, he gave a good performance "in the tradition."

Three other members of the cast were seen and heard yesterday for the first time in Boston—Miss Rajdl, Mr. Colcaire and Miss Sharnova—and they, too, gave a good account of themselves! Miss Rajdl's voice is light but pleasing, and she presents an appropriately girlish young person, not without an appropriate touch of temper. Mr. Colcaire's David was an engaging young chap, who, incidentally, was vocally a worthy servant of the great Sachs. Miss Sharnova, too, has the advantages of youthful appearance and a good voice, though her acting was rather stilted. Mr. Kipnis, of course, distinguished himself as usual.

Finally, the experiment of a Belgian Walter proved successful. Mr. Maison has the figure and the presence suitable to the part, and he sings much better than that melancholy fellow, the average German tenor. The minor parts were satisfactorily filled, the chorus (augmented by singers from the New England Conservatory and the Apollo Club) sang well, the stage direction was efficient and the settings were pleasing.

"La Bohème" was offered last night with this cast:

Mimi	Claudia Muzio
Rudolph	Antonio Cortis
Marcel	Richard Bonnelli
Colline	Virgilio Lazzari
Schaunard	Desire Defrere
Musette	Irene Pavloska
Alcindoro	Salvatore Baccaloni (Début)
Benoit	Salvatore Baccaloni (Début)
Parpignol	Lodovico Oliviero

Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni

After "Meistersinger," one cannot expect to be enraptured by Puccini, not even by the best of his operas. ("La Bohème," by the way, is the only Puccini opus of the present Boston season—an interesting commentary on advancing tastes.) This performance, however, had the stupendous advantage of including at the head of its list of interpreters Claudia Muzio, who graces any rôle she undertakes and who last night was a lyrically and otherwise lovely Mimi. Mr. Cortis, who has a good voice, was vociferous after the manner of Italianate tenors, and the others of the cast accomplished their duties faithfully. Mr. Moranzoni and the orchestra revealed all the beauties of the score.

De Falla's ballet, with choreography by Laurent Novikoff, was then presented with this cast:

Candelas	Harriet Lundgren
Carmelo	Edward Caton
Pedro	Bentley Stone
The Spirit of the Flame	Julia Sarashkova
The Specter of Pedro	Sven Larsen
The Old Witch	Michael Arshansky
Voice	Jenny Tourel

Conductor, Frank St. Leger

The music of this ballet, which of course is familiar, was ably expounded by Mr. St. Leger and the orchestra. The stage representation was new to Boston and to this reviewer, who therefore is unable to discourse of past performances. We noted, however, that there were certain changes in the scenario, which proved confusing. We watched in vain for the Dance of Terror made known by La Argentina in recital, only to discover when the lights went up that it had been danced by the ensemble instead of by the principal dancer. We also were obliged to figure out for ourselves that the Lucia of the scenario had been replaced by or fused with a Spirit of the Flame. Probably it would have been better if we had known even less than we did of the ballet.

Nevertheless, one may make, with appropriate caution, certain observations. We found the performance, with its conventionalized setting and its costumes and lighting of many colors, exotic and fascinating to watch. We regarded as effective the use of a shadow on the backdrop to represent the departed Pedro. And the choreography seemed to us to assist materially in the telling of this somewhat freely treated story.

L. A. S.

Efrem Zimbalist

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, gave the fourth concert of the series sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Theodore Saidenberg was the efficient accompanist. Mr. Zimbalist played the following program: Corelli-David, "Folies d'Espagne" (Variations); Spohr, Adagio (from Concerto in D minor); Mozart, Concerto in A major; Hubay, Concerto in G minor; John Powell, "From a Loved Past"; Joseph Achron, "Pastel" (first time); Schubert-Achron, Waltz in A minor (first time); Zimbalist, Fantasia on Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or."

None but an intrepid artist would quite dare to list (and play) two entire concertos, with a portion of a third, at any but the most formal of evening recitals. Surely Mr. Zimbalist paid his audience a compliment in assuming that such a "meaty" program would keep his listeners engrossed for more than an hour and a half. But engrossed his audience appeared to be, even returning the compliment of requesting an encore at the close of the long program. Thus the reviewer can draw but one conclusion—that the art of Mr. Zimbalist is greater than the works he chooses to present.

It is some time since this reviewer has heard the intricacies of the Corelli "Folies" set forth with greater finesse than displayed by Mr. Zimbalist. Not always happily written, they were, nevertheless, interesting material yesterday morning, and brought the artist well earned applause. Contrasting sharply came the Adagio by Spohr, in more introspective vein than one ordinarily associates with this composer, and performed with a breadth of tone and depth of feeling which left little to be desired.

The Mozart concerto Mr. Zimbalist seemed to feel less poetically. There was a certain sparkle and fleetness to the interpretation, but to one listening at least, it did not seem as authentic a reading as that given the Hubay concerto which followed. Possibly the Hubay idiom is more congenial to Mr. Zimbalist, for this composer, it will be remembered, writes in a less restrained manner than did the elegant Mozart. There are warmer tints in his harmonies which apparently strike a responsive chord in Mr. Zimbalist, since he gave the concerto an excellent reading.

The "Pastel" and the Waltz were mildly decorative. The Fantasia, on the other hand, was brilliantly arranged and as brilliantly played, and brought to the artist spontaneous and prolonged applause.

G. M. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light snow or rain this afternoon followed by fair weather tonight and Friday; colder late tonight; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest tonight; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Maine: Light snow this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight, except snow in extreme east portions; Friday fair and slightly colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow this afternoon; fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south winds shifting to northwest and diminishing tonight and becoming variable; Friday mostly overcast weather with rain over east portion tonight and fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 29	Max. Jan. 28		8 a.m. Jan. 29	Max. Jan. 28
Albany	22	26	Memphis	48	66
Atlantic City	40	50	Miami	64	70
Boston	35	40	Nantucket	34	40
Buffalo	32	32	New Orleans	60	72
Calgary	38	...	New York	38	42
Charleston	66	66	Philadelphia	38	40
Chicago	38	42	Pittsburgh	38	40
Denver	34	58	Portland, Me.	34	34
Des Moines	30	56	Portland, Ore.	46	64
Eastport	24	24	San Francisco	48	64
Galveston	66	66	St. Louis	40	50
Helena	36	56	St. Paul	30	46
Jacksonville	52	74	Seattle	46	66
Kansas City	38	60	Tampa	64	74
Los Angeles	62	64	Washington	38	50

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:14 p. m., Friday 7:33 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

PALESTINE ISSUE DISCUSSED

Speaking at the Twentieth Century Club dinner last night in the Hotel Bellevue, Sir Herbert Brown Ames, of Canada, formerly treasurer of the League of Nations, Rabbi Harry Levi and Amien Rihani presented the British, Jewish and native interpretations of the Palestine mandate. Dr. Everett W. Lord of Boston University spoke on the status of the United States as regards Porto Rico. Prof. Roy Davis, president of the club, presided.

BID FOR B. & O. IN NEW ENGLAND MADE BY CURLEY

Boston Mayor Says There Should Be More Competitive Lines in Area

New England hospitality is beckoning the Van Sweringen transcontinental railroad system and the Baltimore & Ohio lines, Mayor Curley of Boston indicated yesterday.

Addressing the New England Railroad Committee through a letter to its chairman, Rolland H. Spaulding, Mayor Curley urged that the committee extend its best encouragement to the two railroad systems with a view to bringing trunk lines into this section that would furnish competition for the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems.

In case such procedure proved impractical, the Mayor further urged the divorcement of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads from Pennsylvania Railroad dominance. The Mayor's letter manifested complete agreement with the campaign waged by the Providence Chamber of Commerce for the opening of New England to the four main trunk lines, rather than tying it down to a terminal New England system in which the Boston & Maine and the New Haven lines would serve as a nucleus for a New England merger.

The Mayor's letter is construed as a shot against the merger and a wedge aimed toward opening New England to the Van Sweringens. It is current talk that the Cleveland railroad men have expressed a desire to the New England Railroad Committee to add the 2500 miles of Boston & Maine property to their own 12,000 miles of track, and that they have at least contemplated a trade with the Pennsylvania Railroad for its holdings in the B. & M.

It is also pointed out by some business groups that there would be an obvious advantage to New England in having a trunk line entering the Boston terminal which had no commitments to any other northern port.

The Mayor's letter said in part:

"If New England and its industries are to be developed, indeed if we are not to retrogress, the present trunk lines now controlling the railroad facilities in New England, namely, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central, must and should have competitive lines in our territory.

"A promise of relief from that situation would consist of bringing in trunk lines, if that is possible, which will make Boston and this territory their chief objective.

"That, however, is probably difficult of accomplishment at the present time, and in face of that circumstance the next best thing we can hope for is to bring in the Van Sweringen System and the Baltimore & Ohio to place them in active competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central."

Rhode Island Plan Explained in Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29—For further discussion of the proposal for integrating the New England roads with the trunk lines representatives of the Providence Chamber of Commerce met with the transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce at the Eastland Hotel, here, today.

The main speaker was Clemens J. France, director of the industrial department of the Providence Chamber of Commerce. Among other things favorable to the trunk line plan, he said:

"The trunk line plan of bringing to the principal industrial centers the leading trunk line roads would result in preserving all existing through routes; in keeping existing gateways open and in providing a type of competitive service such as New England industry has never enjoyed. On the one hand, the trunk line plan keeps existing gateways open and offers the hope of greater competition and better service. The plan to consolidate the Boston & Maine with the New Haven offers no such hope.

"The whole tendency of such a plan is to curtail such competition as now exists between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine and further to weaken the competitive position of the Canadian National-Central Vermont lines, and of the New York Central-Boston & Albany lines, by drying up existing routes and closing existing gateways to the West and North."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Congregational Church Union, Boston and Vicinity: Annual meeting, with committee reports and election of officers; address by the Rev. Charles C. Keith, minister, Eliot Congregational Church, Roxbury; devotional service by the Rev. Daniel Bliss, associate minister, Old South Church, Boston; Old-South Church, Boylston Street, near Copley Square, 7:45.

Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc.: Dinner, 6:30, and business meeting, 8; motion picture talk, "Proper Pneumatic Tire Equipment for Motor Trucks," C. B. Smith, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston City Club: Lecture, "The Political-Criminal Alliance in Chicago," by Albert R. Brunker, chairman, Chicago Citizens' Committee; organ concert, Edith Lang; 51 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Fine Arts Theatre: Play, "Earth," by Em Jo Basshe, presented by Boston Players, benefit League of Neighbors.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Picturesque Switzerland," by Arthur E. Davies; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Bowling for Legion members and auxiliary, Legion Alleys, 8.

Malden: Public Installation of Officers, Malden Assembly No. 18, Order of Rainbow for Girls, Odd Fellows Hall, 8.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Foreign affairs session; reproduction of "The World Court"; Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8.

Junior League of Women's Italian Clubs: Dance, Hotel Kenmore, 8:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Pelléas and Mélisande," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Community: Women's Club chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Meeting; address, "Iceland's Millennium," by Dr. F. Stanton Cawley, professor of Scandinavian languages, Harvard University; Musical program, Clarence F. Knudson, violinist, and Miss Emily Larsen, soprano; Edwin Blitzisse, accompanist; Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in medal; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

'Sunshine Teacher' Goes Into Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Miss Katherine A. O. Simonson has won for herself the name of "sunshine teacher," through her pleasant methods as home teacher in Portland. She is the only person holding such a position in the State of Maine.

Her duties are to teach children in Portland who cannot attend school because of physical handicaps. She visits these children in their homes and teaches them from the same books as used by children in school. Homes of children with little means and those financially independent are visited alike, each child having the same advantages.

In teaching these children, Miss Simonson said, discussing her work, a teacher learns many lessons in patience, cheerfulness, leniency and tactfulness.

Miss Simonson added that she is asked to give advice on many things, from where to send a coat to be cleaned, to picking out a Christmas gift for a relative. However, she declared, "I enjoy it all and am flattered for it shows their confidence and friendliness toward me."

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SOVIET WORK CODES BARED BY BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

any, and I am using 6000 men myself. The people there are anxious to work. It is the only country in the world today where there is no unemployment."

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, had said earlier in the day that American official trade inspectors could not be sent to Russia because "they might be lined up against a shed and shot if they were discovered."

Colonel Cooper laughed at this suggestion. "As a personal acquaintance of Joseph Stalin and other high Soviet officials I cannot conceive of such a thing happening," he said.

"It will not be necessary for Congress to pass these laws the committee now has before it, if the Treasury regulation now pending forcing the importer of Russian-produced goods to prove it not produced by forced labor is put into effect," Colonel Cooper said.

"That regulation," he continued, 'would result in a virtual end of all trade with Russia. Russians would hesitate to ship a load of goods for fear they couldn't prove it lily white. The Treasury does not say just what they will require as conclusive proof."

Colonel Cooper told the committee that he had the personal assurance of Stalin that the $390,000,000 loaned by the American Government to the Kerensky Government of Russia immediately following the revolution would be paid.

He said: "The Rusians like to trade with America. They would rather buy from us than from any European country. If we place embargoes against their exports, they will do the human thing and buy some place else. That will mean the end of a market we have there that within five years will amount to $1,000,000,000 a year."

Soviet Political Police Lauded on Anniversary as Revolution's 'Guard'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Special police organizations are usually secretive in their methods; and the Gay-Pay-Oo, or Soviet Political Police, is one of the most secretive of all.

Its leaders do not give interviews to inquiring foreigners; and, in contrast to most Soviet institutions, which revel in statistics about past and future achievements, it never publishes any annual figures about the arrests, banishments and executions which are carried out by its orders.

The recently celebrated thirteenth anniversary of the Gay-Pay-Oo, however, left no doubt that it is a highly honored and prized organization, in the eyes of Communist and Soviet leaders.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Union of Communist Youth, characterized it on this occasion as "the most beloved child of the proletarian dictatorship." A tribute from Joseph Stalin, published at the same time, read in part as follows:

"The Gay-Pay-Oo or Cheka is a punitive organ of the Soviet power. This organ is more or less analogous to the Committee of Public Safety, which was created at the time of the Great French Revolution. We are a country surrounded by capitalist states. The internal enemies of our revolution are an agency for the capitalists of all countries.

"Judge, therefore, whether under these condition we could get on without punitive organs like the Gay-Pay-Oo. The Gay-Pay-Oo is necessary to the revolution and the Gay-Pay-Oo will live to the terror of the enemies of the proletariat."

Commended by Gorky

Maxim Gorky, who apparently delights in the violent methods of repression practiced by the Gay-Pay-Oo as much as he abhorred such methods when they were practiced under Tsarism, and who recently assailed as false humanitarians the German natural scientists and men of letters who signed a protest against the shooting by the Gay-Pay-Oo without public trial of 48 persons accused of sabotage in the Soviet food industries, sent a telegram to the jubilee of the Gay-Pay-Oo which read as follows:

"I heartily greet the watchful guard of the Revolution."

There has probably been no time since the period of civil war when the prestige and activity of the Gay-Pay-Oo were so sedulously cultivated as at the present time; and the lyrical tributes which poured in on this organization on its tihirteenth anniversary emphasized this fact.

The economic strain and stress which the country is experiencing, the mood of relentless class war which is continually instilled into the masses; the repeated alleged cases of sabotage, culminating in the trial of the self-confessed leaders of the Industrial Party; all these things enhance Communist ethusiasm for a hard-hitting punitive organization which disposes of "enemies of the proletariat" without such "bourgeois" formalities as public trials and observance of the writ of habeas corpus.

It is characteristic of the Soviet dictatorship not only to suppress adverse opinion but to collect expressions of favorable opinion about its policies from all classes of the population. So, in connection with the anniversary of the Gay-Pay-Oo Prof. E. Korovin, who about a year ago acquired some notoriety by demanding the closing of the Tsekubu, the club of Russian men of learning, on the ground that it harbored certain counter-revolutionary tendencies, delivered himself of the opinion that "real humanists, the flower of the world intelligentsia, are not with those who slander the Gay-Pay-Oo, but with those who are enthusiastic over it."

Professor Korovin also declared that "it is the obligation of every honest Soviet (natural) scientist to ease by all possible means the difficult work of the Gay-Pay-Oo," presumably by reporting all cases of suspected disloyalty which might come to his attention.

A writer, N. Ognev, characterized the Gay-Pay-Oo as "an inseparable organic part of the Soviet state, as significant as our grandiose works of construction or our elimination of illiteracy."

Perhaps all professors and writers do not cherish in regard to the Gay-Pay-Oo precisely the sentiments expressed by Korovin and Ognev. But those who might be inclined to dissent maintained a prudent silence, while the thirteenth anniversary of the formidable "punitive organization" was celebrated to an accompaniment of poems by Young Communist authors, complacent reminiscences of veteran Chekists, demands that the Gay-Pay-Oo for its distinguished services should receive the Order of Lenine and cartoons showing a Gay-Pay-Oo soldier striking down a hydra-headed monster labeled "Counter-revolution."

PORTO RICO PLANS PROGRAM TO AID UNDERSTANDING

Seminar Members' Visit to Presage Better Pan-American Relations

By HARWOOD HULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Plans are taking shape here for the Porto Rico program of the seminar in the Caribbean arranged by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America to commence in February.

San Juan is to be the first stop on a three weeks' trip which will include six Caribbean countries. Visits of one day or more are to be made at Santo Domingo City, Colón, Canal Zone; Kingston, Jamaica; Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Havana in addition to San Juan.

The trip is to be made on a chartered steamer and in addition to lectures and conferences aboard by a group of students of Latin-American affairs the programs ashore are being so arranged as to bring the travelers in contact with public men and leaders of thought in the countries visited.

The seminar in the Caribbean is the second project of the committee on cultural relations with Latin America to be undertaken. The seminar in Mexico, the first, now in its sixth year, is limited to 200 members. Three weeks each year are spent in Mexico City during which representative leaders of Mexico and the United States not only get acquainted but jointly study and discuss questions and problems of mutual interest according to a fixed program.

In part, at least, the happier relations which now exist between the two countries are attributed to the better understanding resulting from these informal and unofficial contacts developed through this annual seminar.

The seminar in the Caribbean, the committee on cultural relations with Latin America believes, is a logical extension and development of the seminar in Mexico. John Dewey is honorary chairman of the committee, which comprises a distinguished group of leaders of thought throughout the United States. Of the countries listed for visits during February only one, Jamaica, under the British flag, is not or has not been in recent years under some form of tutelage of the United States.

Designed to further mutual understanding and appreciation between the peoples of Latin-American countries and the United States, membership in the seminar is open to a limited group of representative writers, lawyers, college and university professors, business men and women, clergymen, social workers, engineers, artists and others interested in the Caribbean who desire to increase their knowledge of it by a period of intensive study.

Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the committee, in working out plans for the Porto Rico program, said he was impressed with the opportunity of developing the suggestion of Governor Theodore Roosevelt that Porto Rico was the logical point of approach for the United States not only to the Caribbean but possibly all Latin America, and that he believed there might logically develop from the present project an annual Porto Rico seminar which would be of increasing value.

Having commenced its studies of the southern neighbors of the United States with a beginning in Mexico, and projected its plans to include the Caribbean, the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America is concerned primarily with cultural contact with leaders in these countries that will result in increasing mutual friendship and respect. The committee is committed to no political, economic or creedal point of view, its purpose being only to obtain facts and greater insight. It is a fixed policy of the committee that no resolution shall be adopted.

The very membership of the committee would insure its open-mindedness. Among its hundred of members are Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio, President Aydelotte of Swarthmore College; Bruce Bliven, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College and a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Felix Frankfurter; Robert M. Hutchins, president of University of Chicago; Samuel Guy Inman, Chester Lloyd Jones, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Walter Lippmann, George Foster Peabody, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

They Offer Something New in Radio Field

Both Blank & Stoller, Inc.

Top—LUCY K. WILKES
Bottom—PETER COPELAND

ARCHITECT WINS $5000 FOR RADIO CABINET DESIGN

Lives in Newark, N. J.—New York Woman Gets Second Prize, $2000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first prize of $5000 in the Westinghouse Radio $10,000 Idea Contest for the improvement of radio cabinets was won by Peter Copeland, an architect, Newark, N. J. The second prize, $2000 went to Mrs. Lucy K. Wilkes, New York, and the third prize, $1000 to Charles Preston Bassett, an interior decorator, Pittsburgh. There were 45 other cash prizes, ranging from $25 to $200.

More than 150,000 ideas for the improvement of radio cabinets were submitted, all the prize-winning designs becoming the property of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

In the task of selecting the winners the judges had to consider models in full size and in miniature, as well as finished drawings. The majority of the entries displayed the great amount of skill and time put into the ideas. Of the entries received about one third were submitted by women. The contest opened Sept. 25 and closed Dec. 24.

Peter Copeland, the first-prize winner, when asked how he got the idea for his winning suggestion, explained that he had tackled the design in the same manner as he would have approached an architectural problem. He stated further that he would use the prize money to continue his education. He graduated from New York University in 1930, after a six-years' course in architecture.

Mrs. Lucy K. Wilkes, second-prize winner, is a graduate of the Ethical Culture School, New York, and is on the list as a kindergarten teacher in the public schools. She has for some time been interested in art, and has exhibited works at various occasions around New York. The money received from the prize contest will be used to help educate her children.

CANADIAN MAKES 'BAD LANDS' PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — A flourishing and profitable farm has been formed by Prof. W. H. Day from a formerly worthless section of barren lands known as the Holland Marsh, near Bradford, Ont., where this district was not even thought of agriculturally until recently.

In explaining this marsh district Professor Day states that during the past season he hr 1 37 acres in crops of lettuce, celery, onions, carrots, parsnips. The total crop harvested equaled 50 carloads.

Receipts from this "worthless marsh land" at present amount to $24,718 above the selling commission of 12½ per cent. When the balance is sold the total will reach $26,000. The average yield is $702 per acre. One acre of lettuce yielded approximately $1400. From this it would appear that frequently "bad lands" are bad in name only.

PHILADELPHIA ADDS 18 ACRES TO PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—The city of Philadelphia will pay $1,000,000 for 18 acres of ground for park extension along Cobb's Creek Boulevard, west of Sixty-third Street at Spruce, according to a settlement reached a few days ago with the joint owners.

The ground has on it an operating mill, with machinery and water rights, all acquired by the Park Commission.

NEW ZEALAND ORDERS HUGE FLOATING DOCK

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, British firm of shipbuilders, which recently built the Singapore dock, the largest floating dock in the world, has just announced that it has secured the contract for the floating dock for the Wellington (New Zealand) Harbor Board. The contract has been the subject of negotiations for several years.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES DOUBLE IN DECADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—During the last decade, although population has increased 16 per cent, the number of telephone messages made annually has increased 96 per cent, and the annual kilowatt hour usage of electric power has increased 107 per cent, according to a report submitted here yesterday at the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The report said that the mileage of telephone toll lines has increased 250 per cent and that of power transmission lines more than 100 per cent during the same period.

BIG ASBESTOS YIELD PLANNED BY RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Walter Rukeyser, an American who has worked for months as chief consultant engineer for the Russian Asbestos Trust in the Urals, arrived here today on the way to New York for a two months' vacation.

The Soviet Government engaged him to take charge of the entire mineral output in the Ural district, and at present he is engaged in an $18,000,000 expansion program which would bring the Russian asbestos output to 250,000 tons a year. This will almost equal the present production of the entire world. "This expansion," he said, "is not intended to glut world markets, for the Russians need their entire output for the manufacture of shingles, paper and other articles."

UNDERGROUND VAULT HIDES FRENCH GOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

by 750 reinforced concrete pillars. The walls are of reinforced concrete 15 feet thick, with a layer of asphalt waterproof material to prevent the intrusion of moisture.

Approach to the main vault is through a series of corridors and gigantic steel doors. The first door, made of special steel, weighs eight tons and is opened and closed by secret machinery known only to a few bank officials. Beyond this is a second door weighing more than 14 tons which is opened and closed by an electric engine operating on rails. At the very entrance to the main vault are other doors designed to be closed only in emergencies. They cannot be opened from outside, but only from within.

The treasure chamber is brilliantly lighted. Ingots of gold are piled one upon another in row after row and enclosed in steel cupboards fronted with screens of woven wire. Other cupboards contain countless bundles of new banknotes fresh from the presses.

This enormous treasure, which so far exceeds in value all the fabled riches of the Arabian Nights, reposes amid the most modern of surroundings at the hub of a great European capital and is handled with an everyday air of complacent efficiency which makes its presence here appear to be the most natural thing in the world. But even this "business as usual" attitude cannot deprive the great hoard of precious metal of its romantic glamour.

Carnations Larger and More Gaudy, but Not So Sweet as They Used to Be

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29 (AP)—Carnations are getting larger than ever, but are losing fragrance. The public apparently prefers size to scent, the growers say. Color, too, is largely a matter of the staple reds and pinks and yellows and whites of old, all because of public taste.

Nevertheless, 15 color classes, from white through a multitude of pinks and reds to almost purple, are arrayed at the show of the American Carnation Society here, competing, variety against variety, color against color, for the judges' favor. They have been brought here from nurseries from New England to the Southwest, and strangely enough, blooms from the extremes, New England and Denver, dominate the show.

It's a matter of circumstance and diet. Carnations thrive on salt. That's why New England, with its sea breezes, holds the advantage on the one hand. Carnations flourish in high altitude. That gives Denver growers an advantage, though they are forced to supply salt artificially. But in both New England and the Southwest and points between growers are reverting to use of the natural fertilizers of the past. Especially are they watching how much "food" they give their blooms, for carnations, like man, can't over-eat and survive.

The result is a larger, stronger, more colorful bloom. With those qualities, the growers hope to recapture the public fancy, now enamored of the rose.

Though the color stand-bys still rule, carnations have their novelties. Chief among them this year are whites shading to pink at the tips of their petals; yellows barely tinged with pink as if sprinkled by a colored rain; and yellows boldly flecked with red, looking almost like orange pompons from a distance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ida M. Goodsell, Westwood, N. J.
Kenneth Apolant, Jersey City, N. J.
Beatrice Apolant, Jersey City, N. J.
Janet Apolant, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Carrie S. Hirsch, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Beulah G. Geiger, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie Harris, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Joan S. Gilbert, Yakima, Wash.
Mrs. Lottie L. M. Irving, Bloomfield, N. J.
Mrs. Marguerite Cummings, New York City.
Dr. Everett L. Pierce, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Grace S. Voorhees, White Plains, N. Y.
Luella N. Peckham, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
H. Merritt Peckham, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Lembeck, Hackensack, N. J.
Mabel Grimes, Albany, N. Y.
Frank W. Maas, New York City.

DR. BROWN ELECTED BISHOP

YORK, Pa., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, yesterday was elected bishop of the Harrisburg diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the eighth ballot. He received on this ballot 23 clerical and 102 lay votes.

NEW YORK

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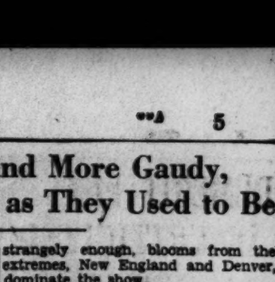
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Girlhood Days of Famous Women

Mary Lyon (America 1797-1849)

By ALEENE MALLETTE

MARY LYON from early childhood built castles in the air—dreamed big dreams. Her first ambition was to find a way to make more time. One day Mrs. Lyon found her little daughter standing on a chair, studying intently the hourglass in her hand. At her mother's request to come down, she answered soberly: "I can't come down. And I think I've found a way to make more time." When Mary found that time passed, regardless of the sand in the hourglass, she decided that if she couldn't make more time, one could make twice as much use of the time one had—which, after all, achieved the same results. This characteristic was always predominant in Mary's character: when she wanted anything, she always managed somehow, in some way, to get it.

The next dream was for an education, and this dream seemed as fantastic as her first one.

In those days education for girls was expensive, and the Lyons were poor. They lived on a hillside farm in western Massachusetts, and tried to wrest a living from the soil for six girls, a boy, and a mother. Mrs. Lyon was a wonderful woman. She taught the children how to be happy, poor as they were, to make play of their work, and to do all things thoroughly. Making cloth out of wool from their sheep and flax from the fields; braiding straw for new hats; knitting gloves and stockings; making garments from the materials they had woven; drying fruits and vegetables for the winter—these were but a few of the many tasks that kept all the family bustling from dawn to dark. Mary took part in all the chores of the farm. How she found time to study is a mystery, but study she did. Perhaps, who knows, the beauty of the mountains among which she lived helped to give her courage and strength.

Hungry for Knowledge

Later Mary attended the district school located two miles away. She was so hungry for knowledge that she studied alone during vacations. When she had learned to read and write and spell, she borrowed a grammar from the teacher. In four days she returned the volume, amazing the teacher by reciting it from beginning to end! In every subject she surpassed her classmates easily. Most "book worms" are reticent, aloof, rather odd—not so this Mary Lyon. She was always ready for fun, always ready to help her classmates with their studies and troubles. Everyone loved her.

The district school moved to Ashfield, so far from home that she had to work for her board in a home in Ashfield, in order to attend school.

At twelve, Mary determined to become a teacher. So she taught for 75 cents a week and her board, and kept house for her brother for $1 a week. At teaching she failed miserably at first, for keep order she could not—laughing with the children, instead of disciplining them! But her chief characteristic of perseverance came to her assistance. She soon gained control of herself, and became a highly popular and successful teacher.

Always Mary thirsted for more knowledge. To achieve this, she would save enough money to attend school for a few weeks, then she would return to teaching, until another little sum was saved. Her mental capacities developed steadily in brilliancy, a fact which is proved by her feat of learning Adams's Latin Grammar in three days, then answering the teacher's questions with scarcely a slip, until after sundown!

An academy opened at Ashfield. Of course, Mary wanted to go, but how could she, with not enough money to pay for her board? She took stock of her possessions—two coverlets she had spun, woven, and dyed; a bed, some tablecloths, and the limitless determination of a 20-year-old! The tangible assets she exchanged with a woman for a room and meals. This dream came true as had each previous one—and, not knowing whether she would ever have another opportunity like it, she studied long and hard, eating and sleeping little.

So intent was Mary upon her studies that she frequently came to class with some article either entirely omitted, or put on wrong side out. During her first days at the academy, everyone laughed at her, for she was shy, awkward, and painfully conscious of the blue homespun dress she wore. It had a gathering string at the neck and wrists, and she must certainly have looked odd among her well-dressed companions. When they learned her lovable characteristics, though, people stopped laughing, and loved her instead. She became "famous for three things: her homespun dress, her amazing mind, and her kindness."

At the end of the term her money gave out and she planned to return to teaching, but Squire White persuaded the trustees to give her free tuition, and invited her to live at his home. In appreciation she studied harder than ever, but never lost her jollity or helpfulness with her classmates.

Amanda White was one of her closest girl friends. Later, when a new school opened at Byfield, Mary, of course, dreamed of going—but this time she almost lost heart. Amanda found her crying one day, and when she learned how badly poor Mary wanted to go to Byfield, she asked her father's help. To Mary's delight, Squire White lent her enough money to attend the new institution, the loan to be repaid when she resumed her teaching.

It was one of the most wonderful summers of her life, and about this time the biggest dream of her career began to formulate in her mind. Her own education had been so irregular; she felt that too much time had been spent on useless subjects, instead of important ones. And so she began to dream of a school where an entirely different method of teaching would be carried out. Her course of study would be planned to cover a definite period—two, three or four years. Embroidery, music, drawing, a smattering of French, would be omitted. English, history, languages, would be taught her girls.

"If you want to have a good education," she'd say, "have a good foundation. Polishing a piece of sponge is hard work, but not polishing steel." This foundation, and a thorough one it was, she planned in every detail. Next, she determined that the tuition should be so low that poor girls could attend, and the education so fine that the richest girl could obtain no better.

A dormitory she visioned, too, partly so that the girls would not have to board out in the town, partly to cut down the bills (which would keep down tuition) and partly to teach the girls home making. She planned that they should live as one big family, each doing her share—the rich helping as well as the poor.

The Dream Comes True

Such a dream had never before been visioned, and, naturally, Mary met with opposition. However, she persisted. A thousand dollars was needed at once to start, and Mary raised the amount in two months. Every cent she had, she spent in coach fares, traveling day and night, talking, talking, talking, and collecting—$10 here, $5 there, and often 50 cents somewhere else. Mary carried a green velvet bag to hold all the donations, and she became a familiar figure throughout all New England. To everyone whom she met, she poured out her story so happily that they, too, caught a glimpse of the wonder school.

Disapproval she encountered, too, for in those days a woman traveling alone, unchaperoned, was disgraceful. Begging for money only made the offense greater. Mary merely laughed aside all admonitions from her friends. "I'm doing a great work," she'd say, adding teasingly, "I can't come down!"

Finally, on Nov. 8, 1837, Mount Holyoke was opened. During the course of construction quicksand was discovered, the walls fell in, and the entire building had to be moved back some distance. Mary greeted this calamity with an exclamation of thankfulness that the masons were at breakfast, so no one was hurt.

On the opening day a trustee was painting the steps, trustees' wives were peeling potatoes, and arranging beds and chairs. Everyone was working, Mary harder than any of them, when stagecoaches and carriages began to roll up to the door, unloading 80 girls—the first students of Mount Holyoke. To prevent homesickness, Mary set the girls to work, too.

Later, they took their entrance examinations on the stairs, in the hall, —in fact, anywhere where they could find space to sit. By 4 o'clock everyone met in Seminary Hall, and Mount Holyoke was opened.

The school was a success from the beginning. The girls loved Mary Lyon, and enjoyed every moment of the work, study and play that was planned for them. And so this, Mary's wildest dream, was the forerunner of coeducation, independence for girls, and glorious opportunities in all the professions and even some trades. How thankful we moderns should be that Mary Lyon lived, dreamed such dreams, and had the courage to make them come true!

Have You Read?

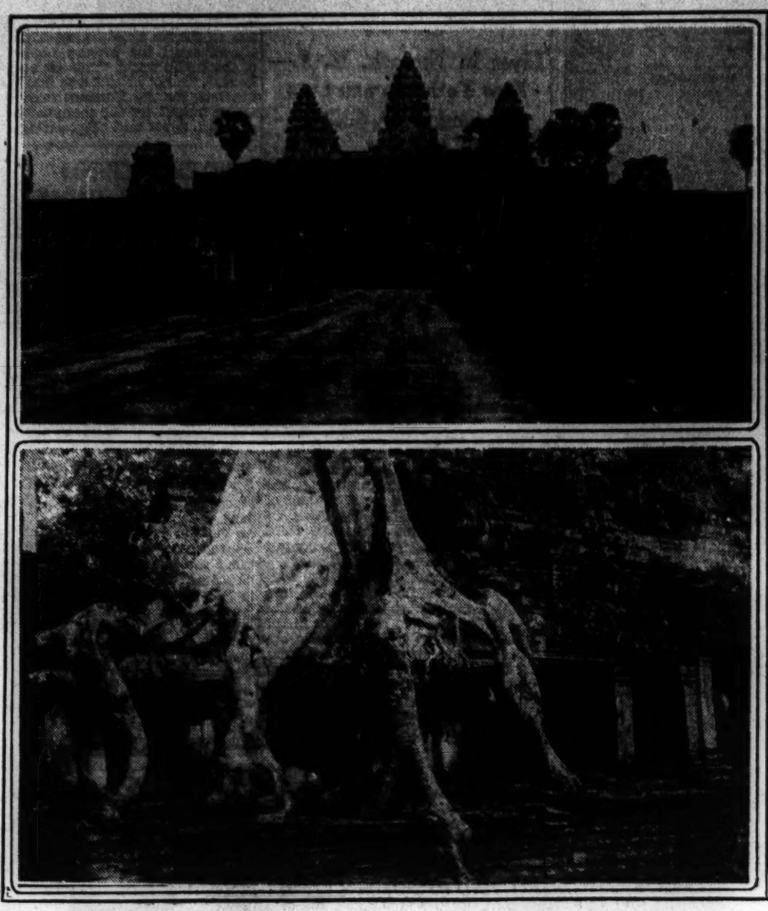
The Treasure of Carcassonne, by Albert Robida, translated from the French by Frederic Taber Cooper, illustrated by Dorothy P. Lathrop. (Longmans, Green Co., N. Y. $3).

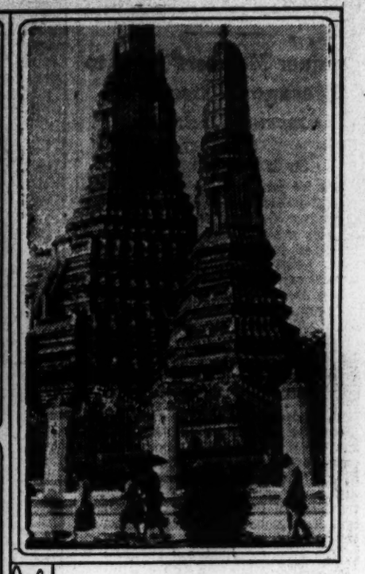
This entertaining and colorful story of France in the early eighteenth century, translated from the French by Mr. Cooper, with skill and sympathy, will prove very interesting to boys and girls from 10 to 15 years of age. The Great Well of Carcassonne and the ancient, picturesque walls and towers of the ramparts, dating back to the time of the Visigoths, make a background for a story of charming mystery.

The Visigoths were supposed to have buried a great treasure of gold and gems beneath the old towers years before. A French peasant often dreamed of this treasure and even began to dig for it. He had many adventures, some of them very amusing. Exciting, strange, and interesting events happened to him and others connected with him.

When this peasant found, one day, that a section of earth in his neighbor's garden could be lifted, that it was the entrance to a subterranean passage to the great castle, it was only to discover that his neighbor's purpose in working in the soil was entirely different from his own. Then interesting things begin to happen which lead to the solving of the mystery of the plot.

The story is especially entertaining and valuable because it gives a fine portrayal of the times in which the scene is laid. Cassagnol and Colombe, French peasants, with their eight children, sleep on shelves, or over the bread box, in their tiny hut near the ramparts of Carcassonne. They have qualities of character, simple and kindly, that make them very lovable and entertaining. The illustrations add much to the pleasure and value of the story. The book is not only a good story but it is well written. No boy or girl should miss it.





Upper Left—Impressive Approach to the Greatest Temple in the World—Angkor Wat.

Lower Left—Giant Fig Trees Have Planted Themselves in Many of the Temples of the Buried City of Angkor.

Upper Right—Wat Ching, Enormous Temple at Bangkok, Completely Covered With Porcelain Plates, Cups and Saucers.

Angkor, the Lost City of Romance

By ARTHUR HOWLAND

FAR away on the other side of the world lies this buried city—one so marvelous in the stupendous size of its buildings, so intricate in its carvings and so full of romance, that it staggers the imagination. Few travelers have had the privilege of viewing its wonders and until better means of transportaion are provided only a limited number will make the journey.

If you will turn to your map of Asia, you will see on its southeast corner, the position of Siam and the Malay Peninsula, the latter reaching down almost to the equator. Between Siam and Cochin China lies Cambodia, one of the Federated Malay States and there, far in the interior of this tropical waste, lies the city of Angkor, or Angkor Thom.

We left the steamer in the Straits of Malacca at Penang, off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula and did some interesting sight-seeing on this beautiful little island of the tropics. A smaller steamer ferried us across to the mainland where a special train awaited our arrival. After a slight delay of an hour or so, we started on the journey up the Isthmus of Kra on the way to Bangkok. This part of the trip was uneventful but full of interest, with many strange sights from the windows of our sleeper.

Bangkok's "Porcelain Temple"

Bangkok proved to be a most interesting city of temples but overpoweringly hot. Among the many sights of the city one temple stands out preeminently, that of Wat Ching, the so-called "Porcelain Temple." It is an enormous affair, completely covered with porcelain plates, cups and saucers of brilliant hues, set into the material of the building in evenly cut pieces so as to represent floral designs, each plate being cut into five parts like the petals of a flower and each cup representing the calix. There is not a square inch of the building, from its enormous base to the very top of its tapering spire, that does not glisten in the sunlight with a myriad of colors.

Our trip from here on the following morning was by train across Siam as far as Tranya Prades. This was as far as the railway extends. But at this point the real difficulties began, for we were transferred to automobiles, provided with one bottle of water apiece and warned to "get there" before dark, as the way was rough, desolate and to be avoided after nightfall, owing to the wild animals that infest this region.

As far as Poipet, the French frontier to Cambodia, the road was passably good, but soon after leaving Sisophon it faded away entirely and a rough plowed field would have been paradise in comparison. We had all the roughness of the plowed field, but imagine if you can, the whole country a flat barren waste, a desert of light yellow dust from two inches to over a foot deep—no trees, no water, no grass, nothing but an occasional scrub bush in sight as far as the eye could see!

For nearly a hundred miles we were forced to endure this in a temperature of 120 degrees, hanging on to the roof of the car to keep our heads from hitting as we bumped over the dusty hillocks. In places we got stuck in the dust so deeply that only the hubs of the wheels showed above it and it was with extreme difficulty that the wheels were freed. Then to our dismay, as the sun went down, we got separated from the "yellow cloud" of the car in front of us and lost our way. But, by sending scouts ahead into the darkness, we finally found a route, reached a so-called "road" and got into Angkor at 9 that night, so deeply covered with dust that we were absolutely unrecognizable, and vowing that if we had realized what we should have to go through, nothing would have induced us to make the trip.

But the next morning we changed our minds completely. The Hotel des Ruines d'Angkor was at the very edge of the moat in front of the vast Temple of Angkor, so that we looked across the great approach leading up in majestic fashion to the main entrance, a half mile in front of us—a sight never to be forgotten.

Angkor Wat, this temple, is the largest in the world, being half a mile square at the base. A second story in the form of a square somewhat smaller, then a third, with corner towers of immense size, and lastly a central tower, overlooking all, complete the structure. Every inch of this enormous building is covered with carving, even the walls of the passageways, which bear bas-reliefs of a high order of excellence. These carvings give scenes of the everyday life of the people in minutest detail, but, unfortunately, they fail to tell where they came from, who they were or whence they went.

A Vanished Race

So far as is known today the city was built about the year 900 A. D., presumably by the Khmers, who lived there for several hundred years and then disappeared so completely that no one knows what became of them. Gradually the jungle crept over the city, covering the great stones with its growth. For nearly six centuries it lay thus covered with roots and the wild tangle of the jungle, lost to the world, until in 1898, a priest who happened to be hunting wild rhinoceros in this region, stumbled upon it. Realizing that he had made a find, he reported it, on his return to civilization. The French Government kept it a secret, until they could get control of the land, and it is now part of Cambodia.

For four days we explored the vast regions of this lost city, covering an area of nearly 30 square miles. It would have taken months to see it all in detail, it is so enormous. The big temple is practically cleared of the forest growth, as are some of the other great buildings, but by far the larger number of the smaller structures still lie buried in the forest. Giant fig trees of a wild variety, 200 feet high, have planted themselves squarely on the very top of some of the temples, with sprawling light gray colored roots of immense size, reaching down in all directions to the soil below, in some cases completely covering the building, so that it is only with difficulty that the stonework can be seen at all.

In many instances we had to wind our way by narrow dark paths into the very heart of the jungle, where we were warned to keep together in groups, with a guide, on account of wild animals which are apt to come out after nightfall.

The city probably housed over 2,000,000 people, who seemingly lived in royal state, holding great processions, fêtes and ceremonies that must have been magnificent to behold.

In one place there is a giant rampart or plaza, known as the Elephant's Terrace. Here sat the Emperor and all his court to watch the gorgeous processions passing by. Palaces were built for each of the Emperor's many relatives, and shrines and temples are everywhere. Even a lake was turned into an emperor's bath, with stone walks and parapets leading to it.

Magnificently carved gateways of immense size are flanked on either side by a parapet whose top rail extends hundreds of feet along the roadway in the form of a huge serpent, with the famous seven-headed cobra at the end.

We were told that over two hundred thousand slaves were employed for four generations in building the great temple alone. With all of our present-day facilities we could hardly duplicate such work. Such immense stones and such fine carving called for labor of a sort that does not exist today.

As we wandered through this wealth of past history, we tried to visualize the city teeming with the activities of an unknown race, tried to figure out from the bas-reliefs how they lived, how they worked and what manner of customs they had. Their processions, ceremonies and wars are all shown in minutest detail, even to the clothes they wore, the chariots in which the Emperor rode and the lances and weapons they carried. We imagined that enormous plaza, half a mile long and very broad, leading up to the great Angkor Wat, crowded with countless thousands in gorgeous costumes, with gayly caparisoned elephants leading the way. The smoothly worn stones and marks of passing throngs are all that remain to bear mute testimony to the tale revealed by the bas-reliefs!

We came away humbled and thoughtful, realizing that our own boasted civilization may still learn from this wonderful and romantic city of Angkor, thankful that it had been our privilege to see this bit of history long past.

Current Events

Exploring Expedition to Upper Orinoco

ONE of the river districts of the world which is still almost unknown to the explorer is that of the upper Orinoco in Venezuela. Here there is a vast area of 3600 square miles which no white man has yet visited, and it is this territory which Dr. Herbert Dickey is planning to explore on his next, which will be his fifth, expedition to the Orinoco region.

Dr. Dickey and his party are to be provided with a small airplane, for though the many rapids of the upper Orinoco make the use of a hydroplane impractical, the pampas, stretching behind the hills bordering the river, afford excellent landing fields for an airplane.

The main object of the expedition will be to make archæological, ethnological, geographical and zoological investigations, and in particular Dr. Dickey hopes to find the white Indian tribes about which he has heard from the Guaharibos.

"Dumping" by Soviet Russia

For some time a vigorous discussion has been waged in England and the United States as to whether timber from Soviet Russia should be admitted into these countries. It is argued that Soviet timber is not produced under normal labor conditions, but by convict or forced labor, and that therefore since its cost of production is so low, it competes unfairly with timber produced in other countries. Selling goods below normal cost of production in this way is called "dumping."

In England there is also a strong protest against the terrible conditions that have been revealed in Soviet lumber camps and a feeling that it is morally wrong to encourage such conditions by the purchase of Soviet lumber.

And now the 1930 report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce shows itself concerned with Russian dumping of cotton goods, and seeks for some means of preventing Soviet Russia from selling its products at prices below the cost of production in countries conducted on a normal economic system.

Governors of Eastern States and Unemployment

At a recent conference of governors and representatives of seven eastern states held at Albany, N. Y., certain important steps were agreed upon. They are chiefly concerned with further investigations into unemployment conditions, and particularly a cautious move in the direction of consideration of the advisability of unemployment insurance. This method of protecting the worker during periods of unemployment has been adopted in many European countries. By this arrangement both the worker and the employer contribute to a fund which becomes a "rainy day" provision, should the worker find himself suddenly discharged, or for any other reasons without employment. On this important question Governor Roosevelt made the following announcement:

"The final topic, and one which seemed to many of those present at this conference the most vital of all subjects discussed, relates to a possible American plan or plans for the creation of unemployment reserves, sometimes referred to as unemployment insurance."

The Adventures of Waddles

AT SEVEN SHARP JOE TEAL CAME IN TOGETHER WITH HIS---
WEBB WITH VIOLA FOLLOWED AND THIS TIME HE BROUGHT HIS MUSIC--
NEXT MALLARD, CELLO, BOW, AND SCORE, SQUEEZED SLOWLY THROUGH THE NARROW--
THEN WE PERFORMED, WHEN ALL WERE SET, A FAMOUS STRING QUARTET.

Mail Bag

Shamshuipo, Hong Kong, China

Dear Editor:

I chanced to have a copy of your Monitor in sight this morning. It is, indeed, very valuable to the boys and girls, particularly to those who would like to make friends in other countries. I appreciate it, especially the Mail Bag column, very much, for I like to correspond with boys abroad in order to interchange our knowledge in notes.

It is rather sorrowful that there are no such columns as your Mail Bag to be found in the newspapers, even the English one, in China.

I'm a Chinese of 18, and studying in the Queen's College which belongs to Hong Kong Government. History, reading, literature, traveling, swimming, football, and interchanging of letters are all my favorite hobbies.

Hoping to get some correspondents through your kindness, and with best wishes to my beloved friend the Mail Bag, I am, —— Harry L.

South Perth, West Australia

Dear Editor:

Some of my friends have received letters which have given them so much pleasure that I am writing to you so that my name may be brought to the notice of other girls who may care to correspond with me.

We live in Perth, which is the capital of Western Australia. My age is 15 and I have just left school. The last 12 months have been busy ones for me as most of my spare time had to be devoted to study in preparation for what is known here, as the "junior." This is an examination which most children strive to pass before leaving school.

My favorite pastimes are swimming, tennis, reading, and music. Of course our climate makes swimming very popular and we fortunately live within easy walking distance of a nice river beach.

I am looking forward to receiving letters from other girls and I hope that my letters will be as interesting as I am certain theirs will be.

—— Joan M.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid opportunity the Mail Bag gives to the young people. I have gained correspondents all over the world and enjoy them all very much.

Last summer I had the opportunity and privilege of attending the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church in Boston. I have been a member of The Mother Church ever since my twelfth year and am now eighteen. Before the meeting Mother and I visited the Publishing House, which was very interesting to me.

I should like to tell you something about New York Harbor. This great harbor is bordered by Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New Jersey. From the Battery we can take a boat to the Statue of Liberty which is located on Bedloe's Island, about the middle of the harbor. Looking out of the statue's crown, which is about 150 feet high, we can get a perfect bird's-eye view of New York harbor, and as we look up the East River we get a splendid view of Brooklyn Bridge, and in the background Manhattan Bridge.

For the past two years I have been working for a florist in Brooklyn and hope to become a florist myself some day. My favorite sports are rowing and driving.

My home town is Baltimore, Md., and I should especially like to gain correspondents in Baltimore and Washington, D. C., although I shall be pleased to receive letters from any part of the globe. Arthur B.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

Last summer I wrote to the Mail Bag and received many replies from United States and Canada, but not as many as I should like from other countries. I am 17 years old and know enough German and French to correspond in either language, so if girls in other lands write to me, I will answer their letters promptly. I would also like to exchange photographs of Winnipeg for those of other cities, as I find it very interesting to collect postcards.

Everyone goes in for sports here, during the winter, Skating, ice hockey, toboganning, snowshoeing, and bowling create the most interest.

Wishing the Editor and all Mail Baggers a happy and prosperous year, —— Mary R.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

We have had extraordinary mild weather so far this year. Even the ocean was so mild that we went swimming Christmas Day and enjoyed it very much. Why, we actually had fresh strawberries for breakfast less than two weeks before Christmas!

Since my last letter to the Mail Bag, I have acquired a new possession —namely, Pickles. She is a black and white and brown pup, about the size of Snubs, I should judge. She is a very frisky young pup and loves nothing better than to play with a spool on the bare floor, where she slips and skids, and rumples up the rugs, and crashes into the furniture till you'd think she would smash herself or the furniture or both. And would you believe it, she actually likes soapsuds! Every time she has a bath she swishes her head through the soap bubbles and then has a drink of the soapy water itself.

Through the Mail Bag I have made many friends in many countries, but even so I should like some more. So I'll be waiting for the postman to bring me letters from anyone, anywhere. I am 15 years old.

—— Lindi P. B.

Hyannis, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

It's surely cold on Cape Cod tonight! The wind is howling around the corners of the house, making all the doors and windows rattle, and shake. And then here I am with a nice big pussy cat that is curled up on the hearth, listening to a radio program from Miami, Florida, and writing to one of my pen-pals in sunny California! Now, dear Editor, even to you, doesn't that seem nice? I love it.

Wouldn't it be just great if I could have a convention of all my Mail Bag friends here tonight? It would take quite a big room, but there's always room for more, so, dear Mail Baggers, just take the hint and write to me. I'm trying hard for "corries" from every state. Just to give some idea as to my age, I'll say that I'm about in the middle of my 'teens. Dorothy S.

[It sounds very cozy indeed, Dorothy.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Geraldine K. (12), Mansfield, Mass.—Especially from western states and South America. (Letters may be written in Spanish.)

Tyrrell N. (15), Worcester, Mass.—Especially from China, Japan and Egypt.

Marjorie L. (15), Minneapolis, Minn.—Interested in dramatics, short story writing and outdoor sports.

Margaret S. (16), Concordia, Kan.

Lo N. (18), Hamburg, Germany.

Louise C. (19), Bloomington, Ill.—Especially from Germany, Alaska, Australia, Spain, India and Africa.

Boys

William DeV. (12), New York, N. Y.—From France, Spain and Italy.

Billy L. (13), Orrville, Ohio.—Especially from China.

Günter P. (16), Hamburg, Germany.—From English-speaking countries.

Edward R. (18), St. Louis, Mo.—From foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting.

Mrs. G. F. H. of Guatemala, whose letter was published on April 24 last, writes to explain that she has been absent from home for some months. This accounts for the delay in answering the many letters she received, and she is now busy overtaking her correspondence.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.).

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Lion Jig-Saw Puzzle published Jan. 22: Africa.

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THE HOME FORUM

From an Essayist's Notebook

A good essay is like living water that overflows, impelled from beneath by the weight of unknown seas and rivers of the under-earth. This water will not rise in any pump, nor is it found by drilling. See, then, that the spring is always brimming full.

Unless the writer has in him innumerable potential essays he will strive in vain to write even one. For the wealth and glory of whatever is written can be only the pale reflection of thoughts and moods that must go forever unexpressed.

One must be as a rich instrument from which the most trivial tune sounds with harmonies not its own.

The ideal is to know everything and then to write as though one knew nothing. Many writers manage only the second of these requirements. The first is harder.

The ideal is to have read everything and then to write as though one had read nothing.

The worst essayist is he who has too obviously just read a book, and cannot forget it—or even allow his reader to forget it.

No one can say: "The time has come to write an essay," and then be sure of writing one, just as no one can say, "It is time for the bluebird to arrive," and then be certain of seeing the bird.

As much grace as will accord with strength; as much humor as will harmonize with depth of implication; as much song as clear thought will allow.

Always to give the effect of leisure, of time enough and space enough, even when one has least.

To preserve at all times the mood and atmosphere of play, and chiefly of play with ideas. To mingle play with serious intention, never urged or overemphasized.

One knows, of course, that it takes much intellectual history to distill a few ideas, and that long familiarity with ideas is necessary before there can develop any delight in play with them. Some readers will see the play only, others will see nothing but the serious intent. Nevertheless, the essayist must constantly mingle the two, addressing only those few who can comprehend.

Like the swallow, to be always on the wing.

To graze the depths as the swallow does with a single wing-beat. Not to measure them; never to sink into them; always to show that one knows they are there.

Overtones of ecstasy and undertones of experience—these only give the effect of range and inwardness. These are all that distinguish the essayist from the pedagogue and the preacher.

In every good essay there must be some lilt of song. Better if song is heard far off throughout it, as a background of tone.

As the violinist, when he first appears upon the platform, seems to have just emerged from lands where music is the only speech, so the essayist should write as though he came from a land of laughter.

Humor is never to be obtruded, but it must be continually present, as the air we breathe.

One man only, as Stevenson said, is it my duty to make good. My duty to others is, rather, in proportion to my powers, to make them happy.

Not to think too much of how one shall serve the world, for that is putting the cart before the horse. To think, rather, of how to make oneself fit to serve. With every artist—and the essayist should be one—it is even clearer than with others that the best service to the world is identical with the highest service to himself.

To be avoided: information, edification, exhortation, argumentation, vindication, explanation, commination.

Hand me a watch, says the magician. Sing me a theme, says the improviser at the piano. Toss me a topic, says the essayist. And it does not matter what watch, what theme, what topic.

The form or shape of a well-wrought essay is as strict as that of a sonnet—the difference being only that it must be improvised, that it must grow out of topic and mood.

One might assert that the manner of saying is more important to an essay than what is said—until one considers that these two are one.

The topic of an essay may be perfectly trivial, and often is so. But the essayist himself must be trivial never.

An essay may seem as irresponsible as drifting thistle-tuft, but the essayist is profoundly responsible.

Three things are necessary to make a good essay. The first, of course, is style. And the second, undoubtedly, is style. As for the third, no one can possibly deny that it is style. (And yet there would be no use in saying this, for scarcely anyone nowadays knows what style is. People think it is decoration, something added, a pretty way of putting things! Still, one must give the style, though they have no notion what they are getting.)

A good essayist writes as he talks. But this means, necessarily, that he talks exceptionally well.

Never to take oneself, or any other thing, too seriously, but just seriously enough. Ah, the hard task!—testing every fiber of intelligence, will, personality. Who does not know that it is harder to play or sing a difficult passage pianissimo than to storm through it furioso? Nine-tenths of the essayist's music should be played or sung as though whispered.

To use always the simplest phrasing that renders the thought and mood. But this will often mean a very intricate, complex, and highly individual phrasing.

Like poetry, an essay should come as naturally as leaves to the trees, or else not come at all. It comes best when one is thinking of no such thing.

So small a fraction of one's world can be got into any single essay, or into all one can ever write. Yet one should strive to suggest in each everything he knows and feels.

In an age governed by mechanics, to get as far as possible from the mechanical, the hum-drum, the colorless and monotonous.

Not to spend any appreciable portion of one's time in writing essays, but to spend all of it in attaining the richest possible humanity. O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Persteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Cataract

Havasu Falls! A hundred feet of snowy mist dropped in slow stateliness over a rusty wall into a basin of turquoise! . . . Water in a waterless land; sheer beauty in surroundings of savage grandeur; silence, except for the thunder of the falling waters; beauty and peace; peace and beauty. The spray curtains sway to and fro in the vagrant, eddying breezes, bathing now this wall, now that. The rocks about the foot of the cataract, the mist-splashed walls on either side, are green with deep, soft banks of maidenhair fern. White of falling water, blue of circular pool beneath, red-brown of guardian cliffs, green of maidenhair and moss, and yellow of tawny sands! Havasu Falls! — HOFFMAN BIRNEY, in "Roads to Roam."

The Unlovely Car Line

"There is no beauty on this line," he said,
But mile on mile the street car holds its way
Through dust and sand with here and there a shack
With weather-beaten sides and sagging roof.

"Hoot, mon," another spoke in broad Scots speech;
"Ye hae na lookit up to where yon firs
Swing bonny tops against the lit-up sky.
Na mon can make sae grand a weave o' lace
As flickers there, an' cropit out below,
The boulders are a sight tae mak' ye ken
Oor Scotland's castles hame amang the braes;
An' there a wee bit birdie brown an' slim
Is on her way above. Why, mon, it's verra fine."

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Wood Gamin

It was such a coaxing path, I let it have its will;
It led me through a meadow, enticed me up a hill
Past an old pear orchard, an abandoned house—
We flushed a pheasant on the way and a ruffled grouse—
Then, upon an impulse altering its mood,
Left the hilltop clearing to frolic in a wood—
A ragamuffin patched in sun and shadow-blurs,
Treading on the toes of the cedars and the firs,
Spilling boyish treasures from pockets in a hurry—
A flicker feather, snail shells, a crimson huckleberry.
Coming to a brook, I thought the path was lost,
But it was waiting for me after I had crossed,
Thrumming bare brown heels against a lichened stump.
As I caught up it circled a great log's boney lump,
Daring me to follow its whimsies and its turns
Among the tiger lilies, the columbines and ferns,
Pushing on and on, always just ahead,
Till it stopped abruptly—a spool run out of thread.
"Where now?" I asked. It answered, "I do not see the sense
Of a lady scrambling underneath a fence,
Or climbing over, either; there's nothing much to see
On the other side, but fields of timothy."
It faced about, cajoling, beckoned me, and then—
"Come on, come on!" it shouted. "I'll race you home again!"

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Courtesy of The Galleries, Carson Pirie Scott & Company, Chicago

Geraniums. From a Painting by Victor Higgins

One of the Last Frontiers

For two months we had wandered in leisurely fashion through the mountainous country which forms the southern border of Siberia, and during that time we had come into intimate contact with the simple peasant folk who live there. It was an exceptionally interesting experience, although it is true that we had not had exciting nor dangerous adventures. It is a peaceful country and safe to travel in, but during the entire two months we had not met a European with the exception of the Russians themselves. We had seen the Russian frontier, and Russia is, perhaps, the last of the great nations which still possesses a frontier. Few of the peasants whom we met had lived many years in these mountains, and the distances which some of them had traveled from European Russia with their farm wagons and cattle, their children and household goods, by roads which were mere tracks across the plains and through the wilderness, can be compared only to the journeys of our own early pioneers. Some of these migrating families we met on the road; farm wagons piled high with boxes and beds, sacks and cooking utensils. . . . Children running alongside. Cows tied to the tail of the wagon, a colt and a calf or two following. Mother carrying the inevitable baby. The men pushing at the wheel. Sometimes, too, we met men prospecting for available land on which to settle. We met two brothers one afternoon resting by the roadside, typical bearded muzhiks. When they learned that we were Americans, they were interested at once. "Come here," said one of them, "and let us look at you; you are the first Americans we have ever seen," and they gave us a thorough but friendly looking over. . . .

Like our own pioneers, all these families do everything for themselves; build their own log houses and big brick ovens; contrive pitchforks from forked sticks and whittle out wooden spades; make their own wagons, their own boots, their own wooden tubs and trenchers, their own ropes. The women spin the thread from their own flax and weave it into coarse cloth on their own looms—extraordinarily crude and clumsy looms, home-made from rough-hewn planks and timbers, only the smooth, polished little shuttle a treasured inheritance from the old home. All the cloth we saw being spun and woven in this frontier country was very coarse—linen for summer, heavy woolens for winter. But every housewife had one or two treasured pieces of fine white linen seven or eight feet long with deep borders beautifully woven or embroidered in Turkey red. . . .

These peasants, like most pioneers, are not much interested in politics; they ask only to be let alone to carve out their own destinies. But they are, for the most part, content because they have received larger allotments of land than they ever had before and feel themselves free and independent. . . .

The Russian peasant woman is not a bad housewife. She is naturally strong, hardy and industrious, and it was interesting to observe that the houses were clean and well kept almost exactly in inverse proportion to the number of children. . . .

New ideas are germinating in the minds of these mountain communities. The emancipation of woman has begun. One old-time peasant, humorous but exasperated, complained to us bitterly that it was no longer possible to control the women at all. . . .

The Russian peasant is not, on the whole, dirty. The little log cabins are constantly scrubbed and cleaned and every week the whole family takes a bath—a Russian bath, than which there can be nothing more complete and thorough. . . . To this habit they probably owe, at least in part, the clear, wholesome, fresh complexions which are so common.—HELEN CALISTA WILSON and HELEN REED MITCHELL, in "Vagabonding at Fifty."

The Most Beautiful Village

As we placidly followed the river and came out from a curve of meadow, it began.

The most marvelous valley (except a few others) we were to see in our journeyings. Like the villages on the south side of the Montagne Noire it was perfect of its kind, and its kind was new to us; a mixture of what Michelin liked and what we liked. . . . Oh, we liked his things, too, his rocks; but we liked softness and floralness as well, and we simply doted on villages; also on blue-green velvet mountains coming, as now, straight down upon the villages.

Villages in this valley were just wide enough for one cart to traverse; their lanes ditto. There were pink and orange houses in jostling disarray, and tile roofs hunched into a Mediterranean sky; the biggest purple iris known to history was balancing delicately on old walls, and pink and red roses climbing around aged doorways—the greeny-blue, set-in sort of doorway that reduces one to tears. Everywhere were the duckiest little gardens and steep bits of grape-vine; corners of grape-vine running up into the rocks or a profile of dashing grape-vine peering down at you, like a mountain goat, from rocks. . . . And always enough fat valley to balance the rocks.

There was one village . . . that was in its way the most beautiful, as well as the most unspoiled and medieval, we had seen. We found afterward it was Olargues. It made a picture that not even Whistler could rearrange; and April helped. A medieval hump with a tower on it; all the roofs and steepnesses necessary, with the river flowing under it and a slim bridge of ancient lichened stone and marvelous beauty of line soaring across the water—soar is the only word for its light flight; and this afternoon, because the river was cobalt and old stone loves flowers, April had put a row of pink and white apple trees against it.—ANNE BOSWORTH GREEN, in "Light-hearted Journey."

IT IS most remarkable that a man who has made his big reputation on landscapes can turn to the painting of flowers, and objects of a still-life arrangement, and render them with the same power and much of the same interest. What a jolly canvas Victor Higgins has here given us in the sprawling old geranium plant and its gay zinnias! Were it not for the strength of the geranium plant, and its hovering attitude over the zinnias, one might think the brighter flowers were the "spot of interest" in the picture.

Mr. Higgins is widely known for his strong canvases of the American West, especially the Indian life around the Taos country of New Mexico, and its mountains.

Mr. Higgins is a native of Indiana, and the list of prizes and medals he has won is an eminent one, beginning with his early showings in the Chicago Art Institute, and following him about the country. Art exhibition catalogues of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and the West reveal the varied titles and subject matter of his work.

Vienna for Music

One preëminent, the one preëminent cause for the extreme satisfaction of three Parkers in Vienna can be summed up in a word—music. I know the greatest artists in the world land sooner or later in New York. They play and sing their choice bits there no doubt. I know no opera house begins to pay its singers to compare with the Metropolitan. But again the difference in the enjoyment of music in Vienna is in large part something temperamental, intangible—there is a different spirit in Vienna to musicians and audience. The very air you breathe in Vienna seems charged with sonatas. . . .

Some criticize the music in Vienna, saying it is too much Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, not enough the newer things. But for people in our state of musical development, one can hear hardly enough of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner. We very much needed educating. We belong way down at the bottom of the scale. We were not anxious for the new because we were in vast need of hearing much of the old. Even yet there are not many things of Bach I can really enjoy, partly for the need of hearing him more (says Sigmund Spaeth, "the whole problem of making good music popular is simply that of making it familiar"). Beethoven and Wagner we never could get enough of. Most of Vienna seems to feel that way, especially about Beethoven. Schumann and Chopin are also Vienna favorites. Brahms is played less often, alas, though by no means neglected.

After a couple of months in Vienna the boys admitted that at first they felt they were being taken to concerts a bit too often. That fact was mentioned offhand merely as contrast to the statement that after two months of concerts they felt they never could hear enough. Several evenings at the end of our stay I had something else to do and told the sons they could spend such an such an evening as they pleased. Immediately a dash for the paper to see what concerts would be going on.—CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER, in "More Ports, More Happy Places."

How to Count Blessings

I counted my blessings over and over
But somehow they seemed to be little and small,
For when I counted one for me
I counted two or three for you all,
And I said to myself with a weary sigh,
"There is no blue in my leaden sky."

But the still small voice came and whispered to me,—
"Count your blessings, and you will see."
So I counted my blessings o'er and o'er
But I numbered them just as I did before.
For when I counted one for "me"
There were always two or three for "thee."
And I said again with a weary sigh,
"There is no blue in my leaden sky."

But the still small voice came and whispered once more,
"You are counting the blessings of those next door.
Just count your own, and you will find
That your heavenly Father has been most kind."
So I counted my blessings over and over
And somehow they seemed to grow big and bright.
This time I am sure that I counted them right;
And I said, "Thank God," with a happy sigh,
"There is no lead in my bright blue sky."

MARTHA A. LEE.

Seeing Beauty

Let us then never attempt to limit beauty to definite artistic lines; that is the mistake of the superstitious formalist who limits divine influences to certain sanctuaries and fixed ceremonials. The use of the sanctuary and the ceremonial is only to concentrate at one fiery point the wide current of impulsive ardour. The true lover of beauty will await it everywhere, will see it in the town, with its rising roofs and its bleached and blackened steeples, in the seaport with its quaint crowded shipping, in the clustered hamlet with its orchard-closes and high-roofed barns, in the remote country with its wide fields and its converging lines, in the beating of the sea on shingle-bank and promontory; and then if he sees it there, he will see it concentrated and emphasized in pictures of these things, the beauty of which lies so often in the sense of the loving apprehension of the mystery of lights and hues; and then he will trace the same subtle spirit in the forms and gestures and expressions of those among whom he lives, and will go deeper yet and trace the same spirit in conduct and behaviour, in the free and gallant handling of life, in the suppression of mean personal desires, in doing dull and disagreeable things with a fine end in view, in the noble affection of the simplest people; until he becomes aware that it is a quality which runs through everything he sees or hears or feels.—ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, in "Joyous Gard."

Transformation of Character

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE widespread desire for improvement, for education and self-cultivation, is a hopeful sign. Many, indeed, are very willing to have this desire applied to the transformation of their characters as taught in Christianity, through the putting on of higher and finer ideals and the casting out of faults of disposition, the renewing of mental conditions and habits of thought. And what a grand work it is—to learn the lessons of mental temperance, expressed in wisdom, patience, moderation, equipoise or calmness, self-control!

In the transformation of human character, one consideration is to improve its conditions and usefulness without stopping the good that the individual is capable of performing while the reconstruction is going on. It will be remembered that in the parable of the tares the Master of Christianity took occasion to warn his hearers, when commenting on the best treatment for a field of grain in which the tares had appeared, not to pluck them up at the risk of pulling up the stalks of good grain with the tares. This method of the Master is applicable to the work of every individual who desires to improve his own mental processes and character through Christian Science.

The teaching of Christian Science in this regard is exactly the same as that of the Bible—that men can best be reformed and Christianized by the change of their thinking, the wholesome spiritualization of their thoughts, whereby they may progress out of the beliefs in evil and matter, and the discords thereof, into the understanding of God and His peace, through good will and obedience to divine law. It is forsaking error, or wickedness, for right thinking or righteousness. Isaiah put this teaching in these words: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts." A God-given motive, under the wholesome intuitions of Truth, will always open the way whereby this forsaking of evil and transformation can be accomplished.

After Jesus had come and taught the new order of thinking and living, Paul set forth the way of reformation in a more complete phrasing, in these words: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Through the renewing of thought by the influence of Truth, Paul learned the Christ-way, and was able to point it out to others.

The Master's way is scientific, and Paul's character was constantly improved by the method of more spiritual thinking which he commended in the verse just quoted. Of these two wonderful men Mary Baker Eddy writes in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 360): "Great only as good, because fashioned divinely, were those unpretentious yet colossal characters, Paul and Jesus. Theirs were modes of mind cast in the moulds of Christian Science: Paul's, by the supremely natural transforming power of Truth; and the character of Jesus, by his original scientific sonship with God."

As we read in the Acts of the Apostles of the violent and antagonistic character of Paul before the Christ-light dawned upon him on the road to Damascus, and then of his reformed character, so zealous and self-effacing in his acceptance and support of the Master's teachings, we find a vivid illustration of the "transforming power of Truth;" and this encourages every Christian to apply the rule of Paul as given to the Romans.

This mental transformation does not lead the followers of Christian Science to stop any normal or wholesome pursuits while transforming their thought-processes. Christian Science says that a man shall be transformed as he gains spiritual sense, and that this should go on until man as the pure reflection of Mind is demonstrated.

To those who were willing thus to prove that "acceptable, and perfect, will of God," Mrs. Eddy wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 15), "My heart goes out to you as ever in daily desire that the Giver of all good transform you into His own image and likeness." That, then, is the ultimate of all transformation; and this grand finality is possible of attainment through love and patience in Christian Science.

The Dial

Time can never take
What Time did not give;
When my shadows have all passed,
You shall live.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Chosen Poems."

Forest Adventure

Then one hot day in summer when the roadside hedges were grey with dust, and the air was shimmering, and the chalk track up the Downs was more dazzling in the sun than snow, we climbed from the weald until at last we saw the sea, not cool and green and full of delight but like a great grey plain with a hard glitter of gold under the sun. So, longing for coolness and for rest, we threw ourselves down on the turf where a little moved, and lost all the world but the grass heads nodding above our faces and above them the sky. In that place, where the nearest tree was miles away and the tallest bush was no taller than a man, I found the enchanted forest.

The sun was hot on my eyelids, and I turned over to escape it, pressing my face deep down to the grass roots where, even on this hot day, the sun's rays had not pierced and there lingered still an odorous dampness. The grasses seemed to rise enormously above me, standing against the sky. In that drowsy dreaming heat, all of my body beyond my shoulder was asleep and forgotten. I lived only in one ear, pressed deep into the sweet moist turf, listening to the little sounds that ran softly through it, and one eye beneath a flickering lid that peered through the undergrowth. I was sunk deep in this little forest where the ants and spiders can find shade, looking up at the slender grass stems which seemed so tall that only those with wings could ever reach their nodding heads.

It was an ant that I saw first traveling through the forest with a load as large as herself, toiling up and down over the pathless, terrible tangle of the green grass blades. . . . High above me a fly sat with diamond wings. He could fly above it all; it had no toils for him; and on another stem, nearly at the tufted head, sat a snail. The slender stem bent a little under his weight. As I looked up at him from the depths below, where I stood and the ant struggled, I felt for him . . . an admiration such as I had never thought before that a snail could inspire. He had no wings to carry him out of that jungle. He was not better equipped than the ant and I. He had nothing but a firm grip and a determined heart, and there was he at the top of the highest tree, far above the undergrowth, sitting where the winged things came.

All was still for a time in that enchanted place. . . . The snail and the fly sat on their tree tops. The ant had dropped her burden and returned for it. The undergrowth was full of the wet sweet smell of earth and of grass. Then, far away, beyond the great red sun and the edges of the world, came a strange shrill song, louder than all the winds. It lasted for a long time rising and falling, and at last ceased . . . for through the forest came a great green creature, not climbing over its undergrowth, as the ant climbed, nor trampling it down as it walked, but in enormous leaps that lifted it over glade and thicket and the high tree tops. Its last leap carried it right across the face of the red sun, and it looked as if it were passing clean out of the forest into the sky, but it came to earth, crouching on the tangled undergrowth, and the song burst out again filling all the forest with its noise.

Then the song stopped—suddenly stopped, but the great green thing still crouched, and in the awesome sinister silence which followed that song I started, and sat up.

I was in my own world again. It was there unaltered, as when I had lain down, and all around was the curving sunlit turf.

I looked down at the turf where I sat. A single poppy was growing just within reach of my hand, and I saw a tiny snail at the top of a stem of grass. As I looked a grasshopper jumped before me and disappeared.—"Wayfarers in Arcady," by CHARLES VINCE.

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STOCKS TURN UPWARD AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Good Net Gains Supplant Losses and Closing Tone Is Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The stock market turned quietly upward in the late trading today, after drooping during the earlier hours, and the closing tone was firm.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares. Shorts were pinched in Auburn and Worthington, which ran up 7 and 5 points.

Case and Caterpillar Tractor advanced about 2 and 3, and shares up a point or more included Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light and National Biscuit.

The mail order stocks were helped by the earnings statement of Montgomery Ward, showing that fourth quarter earnings wiped out the deficit of the first nine months, and left a small balance. In addition, current reports indicate that January sales of large merchandising organizations are making a much better comparison with the previous year than did the latter months of 1930.

Sound Situation

The slim volume of stock appearing on the decline was indicated in brokerage and banking circles as evidence of the underlying soundness of the security market situation. It was pointed out that bank loans on securities, as reported for weekly reporting member banks, declined about $400,000,000 in the first three weeks of the month, and the weekly reporting banks account for only about 40 per cent of the nation's banking facilities.

Wall Street had not very seriously considered the possibility of a large Government loan for redemption of veterans' certificates at this time until the matter was clearly brought to its attenion by the emphatic statements of the Secretary of the Treasury in opposition to it. Investment banking circles whole-heartedly endorse the Secretary's stand, pointing out that the security market has only just started to get on its feet, after its last major operation, and in its present convalescent state is only barely able to absorb necessary corporate financing, which has been held in abeyance for some time.

The reduction in the price of Government securities caused some banks to sell their holdings of acceptances to take advantage of these prices, which resulted in a ⅛ of 1 per cent gain in acceptance rates. Other credit rates were stationary.

The estimate of an increase of $1,000,000,000 in savings deposits in 1930 provided striking evidence of the change in investment habits, and a clue as to the demand for high-grade bonds during the more stable periods of the last year, for almost all of savings bank deposits go into bonds and mortgages.

Bond List Unsettled

The steady decline in United States Government securities proved an unsettling influence on the bond market and all sections of the list reflected a lower trend today.

Moving downward for the fourth successive day Government bond prices dropped below the 1930 minimums, which were reached early in the year. Offerings were particularly heavy in Liberty Fourth 4¼s, which sold off about ¾ of a point, and there was an equally large drop in Treasury 4s. Liberty 3½s and first 4¼s reacted more than ¼ of a point.

The new development in the bond market found reflection in the bankers' acceptance market, where dealers advanced the rates ⅛ on all maturities, after a long series of cuts in recent months. Increased offerings of bills were said to have come from banks that were influenced to switch from bills to Governments, while other institutions were continuing to sell them.

At the peak prices of the year Government securities in a few instances offered yields only slightly above time money rates, but the swift retreat to the low level of the last year has served to enhance the return, and, therefore, make them even more attractive.

The corporate domestic list was affected by offerings sufficiently large to depress bonds fractionally. Seasoned utility bonds were further handicapped by competition from a $40,000,000 4 per cent issue of the Philadelphia Electric Company. In addition the Canadian National Railways offered $20,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, which will provide the balance of $70,000,000 new capital sought by the carrier this month.

Foreign loans were irregular.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.79¼	.79⅝	.79¼	.79¼	unch
May	.81¾	.82	.81⅝	.81¾	+ ⅛

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.62½	.63¾	.61¾	.63½	+ ⅛
May	.64⅛	.65½	.63½	.65⅛	+1

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.31⅞	.32½	.31⅞	.32½	
May	.32¼	.33	.32	.32⅞	

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.30	
May	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73¼	.73¼	.73¼	.73⅜
July	.61⅛	.59	.61¼	.59¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.59⅛	.57¼	.58¾	.57⅛
July	.60⅛	.58⅛	.59⅞	.58⅛
October	.61⅞	.59⅝	.61⅜	.59⅝

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat 2 red	$.94¾	$.95¼	$1.36⅞
Corn 2 yel	.80⅜	.83⅜	1.02½
Oats 3 white	.43⅛	.43½	.56
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.25
Beef family	19.00	19.00	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0900	.0935	.1095
Cotton, mid-up	.1040	.1055	.1665
Zinc	.0405	.0400	.0625
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.2535	.2590	.3940
Rubber	.0812½	.0825	.1520
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0520
Lead	.0475	.0475	.0625
Print cloth	.0425	.0400	.0525

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A fair selection, amounting to 8753 bales, was offered at the wool sales today. Bidding was active and the home trade procured most of the 8000 bales sold. Merinos were quoted at 5 to 10 per cent above the opening rates. Prices generally were firm.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 28
12¼	3	..	Abitibi	400	10½	10¼	10½	11
46½	40	6	Abitibi pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	44¼
21⅛	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	4800	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	20
87	83¼	5	Adams Ex pf	50	88	86	86	87
23½	22	2	Adams Mill	400	25	24¼	24½	..
3½	3	..	Adv-Rumely	400	3	3	3	3
12	12	..	Adv-Rumely pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12
¾	¾	..	Ahumada	200	..	..	..	..
103⅞	92½	3†	Air Reduc	3300	95⅛	93⅞	95⅛	94¾
9⅝	7⅞	.60	Airway El	300	9	8½	8¾	8¾
¾	¾	..	Ajax Rubber	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9⅝	7	.40	Alaska Jun	200	½	½	½	..
42	42	1.80	Alleg Stl	12600	8	8	8	8½
10⅝	7⅞	..	Alleghany	100	40	40	40	..
85	39⅞	5½	Alleghany pf	2400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½
53	49⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	52	52	52	51
179½	153½	6	Allied Chem	600	51⅝	50½	50½	..
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	4200	159	154¼	158	157
38¼	32⅝	3	Allis-Chal	200	123¾	123⅜	123⅜	..
18¼	15	..	AL Port Cem	700	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅜
21	17⅛	2	Amerada	400	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
61	54⅞	3†	Am Bk Note	1900	19	18½	18⅝	..
34½	32	3	Am Bk N pf	300	37⅞	57¼	57⅝	..
36½	32	2.40	Am Brake	10	65¼	64⅛	65⅛	64¼
122½	118	7	Am Brake pf	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	..
11¼	8¼	..	Am Br Bov	50	122¾	121½	122⅝	..
56¼	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	400	10⅛	9⅝	10	9⅝
116⅞	106¼	7	Am Can	60	55	50⅛	55	50
148	146	4†	Am Can pf	18600	111⅞	109	111¼	109⅝
34½	27	5	Am Car & F	100	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	147⅛
81½	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	700	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
33	29⅞	3	Am Chain	400	81⅛	79⅞	79⅞	..
19½	15¾	2.40	Am Colortype	100	32½	32½	32½	..
10⅛	9	..	Am Com Alc	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
13	9	1	Am En Til	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
24¾	19	..	Am European	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
35½	26¾	..	Am & FPw	600	24	23	24	24
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	6200	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	29
97⅛	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	82
74⅜	69	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	95½	95	95	..
10⅞	7	..	Am Hawaii	300	70½	68	68	71
27⅜	23¾	3†	Am Ice	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
21⅞	18⅛	2‡	Am Int Corp	100	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
1½	¾	..	Am La F	700	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	19¼
26⅞	20⅜	2	Am La F pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
81	72¼	7	Am Loco	20	10	10	10	..
19⅞	17¼	1	Am Loco pf	600	24½	23⅝	23⅞	24
52	52	1	Am Metals	500	80	80	80	..
52¾	45	3†	Am News	600	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
100½	94⅞	1‡	Am PW&L	10	52	52	52	..
81	80	6	Am P&L 6	2400	49	48⅛	48⅛	49¼
18⅝	15⅛	5	Am P&L pf st	200	96½	96⅛	96⅛	..
34¾	28¼	1	Am Radiat	100	80	80	80	..
64¾	57	2‡	Am Roll Mill	4000	17⅜	17	17⅜	80⅛
1	¾	5	Am Saf Raz	1300	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	17¼
42	39	..	Am Ship	200	63½	63	63⅛	28⅞
46⅞	40½	5	Am Ship Bldg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	63⅛
3⅝	2½	4	Am Smelt	100	39	39	39	⅞
29	25	..	Am Solvents	1800	45¼	43½	45	43¾
111	110	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
103¾	96	7	Am Stl F pf	900	26	25⅛	26	25⅞
17½	15¼	7	Am Sugar pf	20	111	111	111	111
190¼	176¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
106	105	9	Am Tel&T	110	16⅞	16¼	16⅛	16¼
61⅞	53¾	7	Am Type pf	6900	188¼	184⅝	188¼	186
105	101	3	Am Wat W	10	106	106	106	..
11⅞	6⅞	6	Rm Wat W 6	1400	57⅛	55⅛	57⅝	56
33	21	..	Am Wool	200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
30	26	..	Am Wool pf	300	8⅜	8½	8½	..
26⅛	23	..	Am Zinc pf	500	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
34⅞	29¾	2½	Anac Wire	200	29	28¾	28¾	28¼
31	27	2.40	Anaconda	100	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	..
16	13⅝	1	Anchor Cap	6600	33¾	32⅝	33¾	32⅝
102	102	7	Andes Cop	100	30	30	30	30
72	60¼	7	Arch Dan pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
4½	3	..	Armour D pf	110	102	102	102	..
47	33	7	Arm Ill A	400	62½	61½	61½	61
27½	24⅛	4	Arm Ill pf	6000	3⅛	3	3	3
25¾	22	2½	Asso Appari	300	35	34½	34½	34⅞
197⅞	178⅛	10	Asso Dry G	300	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
120	105	10†	Atchison	600	24½	24	24⅛	25
39	31	..	Atl Coast L	900	197⅞	194	197⅞	195
53½	50	4	Atl G&WI	200	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝
22¾	18	1†	Atl G&WI pf	400	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
99⅞	97⅛	6	Atl Refin	400	50⅛	49¾	49¾	51⅛
10½	8⅞	1†	Atlas Pwd pf	2500	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	22
136¾	101½	4‡	Atlas Stores	20	98⅛	98½	98½	..
1⅞	1	..	Auburn Auto	100	10½	10½	10½	..
4¾	3	..	Auto Sales	12100	140½	131	139¼	132¼
		..	Aviation	1800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
				500	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
			—B—					
24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	300	22	21½	22	21⅝
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
82	68⅛	7	Balt & O	1400	79¼	77⅞	79¼	78¼
78	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	300	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
111⅛	108	7	Bangor&A pf	10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
10	8	2	Barker Bros	20	9	9	9	..
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	400	12½	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
69½	65	4	Beatrice	100	67	67	67	67
53	50	3	Beechnut	400	51	50⅝	51	51
2⅛	1⅛	..	Belding H	700	3½	3	3½	3⅝
80¾	78	5.52	Belg NR ppf	400	80¼	79¾	79⅝	..
20⅞	16⅞	1	Bendix	1200	20	20	20	..
35¾	32¼	1	Best & Co	800	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	19
54⅛	45⅛	5	Beth Steel	13100	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	34¼
122½	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	300	122	121¾	122	49
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	300	26¼	25¾	26¼	122½
25⅛	20¾	3†	Bohn Alum	200	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	26
40⅞	37½	3	Borden	1400	39⅞	38⅞	39½	24
35¼	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	1200	14⅝	13	14⅛	39⅛
19	16	1	Briggs	700	17⅛	16⅞	17	13
19	16½	2	Briggs & Str	100	19	19	19	16⅞
3⅝	2	..	Brockway	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
62½	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	200	60	60	60	..
89½	85⅛	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	59½
12½	10½	..	Bruns Balke	1200	11	10⅞	11	89½
8⅞	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
16⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	100	16	16	16	8
28¾	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	28¾	28½	28¾	16
11¼	9⅞	1	Bulova Watch	200	14	13	14	11½
25⅞	21½	3	Burroughs	1500	26	24	26	13¾
26¼	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	26¼	25½	26¼	24⅞
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	30	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	25½
110	109	7	Bush Blg pf	100	110	110	110	101½
15	12¾	..	Butterick	100	14	14	14	..
46¼	37⅞	..	Byers	1400	45¼	42⅞	44⅞	43¼
			—C—					
47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	1000	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43¾
14⅛	11¾	2	Campbell	400	14	13⅞	14	14½
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	300	9⅛	9	9	9⅞
34¾	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	6300	32	30⅜	32	32
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	2200	41⅞	41	41⅞	41½
20¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	..
13	9½	..	Capital Adm	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
99	99	5	Caro C&O st	10	99	99	99	11⅞
95⅞	85⅛	6	Case Thresh	20400	90¾	86½	90⅛	87⅛
113	113	7	Case Th pf	10	113	113	113	113
38⅛	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	7000	40½	37¼	40½	37¾
25⅞	23	2	Cerro de P	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	300	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅝
22⅞	17¾	1.60	Checker Cab	700	20⅝	19¼	20¼	20
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	2200	46¾	47	47⅛	49
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	43	42⅞	43	43
2¾	1⅛	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7½	6⅞	..	Chi Gt West	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
23⅞	19¾	1	Chi Gt W pf	400	22	21¾	22	21¼
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	100	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
44	33	4	Chi &NW	600	40	40	40	41
12¼	10	..	Chi Pneu	300	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	500	62⅝	61	62⅝	63
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	200	100	100	100	100⅞
23	21⅛	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	21	20⅞	20½	21¼
29	25½	2.40	Childs	300	27¼	27	27	27⅞
18⅛	15⅞	1	Chrysler	5600	17¼	16½	17¼	16⅞
80	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	40	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅛
4	2¾	..	City Stores	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
155	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	300	154⅛	152	154⅛	153
51⅞	50½	3	Coca Cola A	300	51½	51	51	51⅞
49	47	2½	Col Palm	200	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47½
15	12	..	Collins & A	7800	12	10	12	11
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	500	23¾	23	23	24⅛
37⅞	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	2500	36⅞	35⅞	36⅝	36
84⅞	73½	6	Col Carbon	800	85	82¾	85	83¼
9⅝	7¾	..	Col Graph	5200	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
20	18	1.60	Com Cred	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
83	76⅛	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	76½	76½	76½	..
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	110	22	21⅞	22	21⅝
29¼	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	28½	27⅞	28	28
102½	102½	6½	Com I 6½%	100	102½	102½	102½	..
4½	2⅞	..	Com Inv war	100	4	4	4	..
18⅞	15⅛	1	Com Sol	4300	17⅞	16⅞	17¾	17⅛
10⅛	8	.60	Commwlth So.	8400	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	9⅛
96¾	91¼	6	Commwlth 6pf	200	95½	95⅛	95½	95½
9	6⅞	..	Congoleum	900	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛
13⅛	9⅞	2	Con Film	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
18⅛	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
91¾	82⅛	4	Con Gas	7700	90¾	88⅜	90½	88⅝
104	102	5	Con Gas pf	1000	104¼	103¾	104⅛	104
⅞	¼	..	Con Textile	200	½	½	½	⅝
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
26	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	1500	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	24
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
51⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1100	50½	49⅞	50⅛	50
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
11⅞	9¼	..	Cont Oil	11000	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	10
11⅛	8½	1	Cont Shares	500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅞
82	76½	3†	Corn Prod	1900	80	79⅞	80	80
10	8¼	..	Coty	300	10	9½	10	9⅝
7½	4½	..	Crosley	100	6	6	6	6
36¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	300	35¾	35	35⅜	36
106	103	7	Crucible pf	20	103½	103½	103½	..
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	½	½	½	½
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	200	42½	42½	42½	43½
4⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	2200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
41	35	3½‡	Cutler	400	36	36	36	36
			—D—					
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	300	21	20¾	21	20⅛
151	141	9	Del & Hud	500	151	150⅞	151	150
36¾	27½	..	Denv RG pf	100	35	35	35	..
184	175	8	Det Edison	200	182¾	181¼	182¾	184
17⅞	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
17⅞	14¾	8	Diamond M	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½
25¾	24¾	..	Diamond M pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25⅛
10½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
18¼	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	600	17⅝	17	17⅛	17⅛
91	83¼	4†	Dupont	3900	88⅞	85¼	86⅞	86
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	119⅝
			—E—					
160¼	143⅞	5†	East Kodak	1900	157½	151⅞	157	152½
130¼	128¾	6	East Kod pf	10	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	..
17⅛	14¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
56½	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	6700	53⅝	51⅞	53⅝	52¾
50¼	38¼	1	Elec P&L	32900	49	46⅞	48½	47
91½	86	6	El Pr&Lt 6pf	200	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝
⅞	½	..	Emer-Br B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
112¾	111⅞	7	End John pf	100	112	112	112	112
35	28	..	Erie	300	31	30⅛	31	30⅛
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	300	41	41	41	41⅛
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5⅝	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
			—F—					
23¾	22½	1.60	Fairb Morse	200	23	22⅛	22⅛	..
20	15¼	7	Fash Park pf	100	19	19	19	..
90⅛	87	6	Fed L&T pf	50	90	90	90	..
12⅛	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
27⅞	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	28⅛	26⅞	28⅛	27⅞
63	58	6	Firestone pf	500	60	59	59	60⅛
45⅞	41	2½	First Nat St	700	45	44	44½	..
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
53	41⅛	..	Foster & Wh	3300	50⅞	48	50¾	49½
28¾	22⅛	2	Fourth Nat In	300	27	26⅞	27	27½
9¾	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	9	9	9	9⅝
31⅞	25⅞	4	Fox A	3500	31½	29⅞	31⅛	30
32¾	28⅛	4†	Freport Tx	2900	33	31⅞	33	32½
			—G—					
55⅛	50⅛	5	Gamewell	10	53	53	53	51¼
2	1⅛	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
5¾	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
64	57⅞	3	Gen Am Tk	300	63⅞	62⅝	63⅞	63⅛
34⅞	24⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	200	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	33⅛
108⅛	98	8	Gen Bak pf	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
8⅛	6⅞	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
20	15⅛	..	Gen Cable A	500	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
65	46	7	Gen Cable pf	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51⅛
47	41⅞	..	Gen Elec	18700	44¼	43⅛	44⅛	43⅞
12⅛	11⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
53	47⅞	3	Gen Foods	1300	52⅞	50⅝	52⅛	52
68⅞	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	400	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	..
5⅝	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
90	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	..
48⅞	45⅝	3†	Gen Mills	400	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
97	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96	96	96	96⅛
38½	35¼	3†	Gen Motors	15000	38¼	37⅛	38⅛	37⅞
96⅞	95	5	Gen Mot pf	300	98⅛	98	98	..
17⅝	14⅞	2a	Gen Pub Svc	300	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
9¼	7¼	..	Gen O Ad ct	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
14	8	..	Gen Theater	5000	13⅛	11⅝	12⅝	12¼
75¼	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	72	70⅝	72	71
9⅞	5⅛	..	Gen Realty	700	6	6	6	6
86	84	9	Gen eRalty pf ww	200	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
31	21	4†	Gen Refrac	3200	51	47	51	51
28⅞	21½	1†	Gillette	1400	24⅞	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛
98⅞	82⅛	5	Gillette pf	400	88⅝	86	88	86⅛
5¼	4⅛	..	Gimbel Br	200	5	4⅞	5	5
10	8⅝	..	Glidden	300	10	10	10	..
6⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	6	5⅞	6	6
36	31¼	3½	Gold Dust	2800	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	34½
17⅝	15⅛	..	Goodrich	1300	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
65	60	7	Goodrich pf	200	64	62	62	..
47	38⅞	5	Goodyear	3600	40⅞	39⅛	40⅞	40½
85	81	7	Goodyear 1pf	6000	81	81	81	82
8⅛	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
55	50	7	Gotham pf	20	50	50	50	..
4⅞	3⅞	..	Graham-P	200	4	4	4	4
4	4	..	Graham-P ctf	100	4	4	4	..
17⅞	15⅛	2	Granby	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
24⅞	19½	1†	Grand Silver	400	21	20⅞	21	21⅛
13	10⅞	..	Grand Union	800	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
23½	20	1	Granite City	100	22	22	22	..
30⅞	25¼	3	Grant (WT)	200	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
69⅞	58⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	300	67½	67	67⅛	68
20⅞	19½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	700	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅛
11⅞	7⅛	..	Grt W Sug	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
96¼	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	2100	96	94	95⅞	..
4⅛	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	1700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
1¼	⅞	..	Guan Sug	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
75	66¾	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	65⅞	65	65⅞	..
			—H—					
8½	6⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	7½	7⅛	7½	..
56	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	53	53	53	56
42⅝	39	2	Harbison	2500	42⅝	40	42⅝	40
17	15	2	Hall Print	200	16	16	16	..
10	9½	2	Hartman A	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
5⅛	3⅝	..	Hartman B	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
8½	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
30⅛	26	2½	Holland F	200	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
43⅞	35⅛	10†	Houston Oil	200	39⅛	39	39⅛	39
10	8¼	..	Houston O n	300	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
5¼	4¼	..	Houdaille B	100	5	5	5	5⅛
62½	59	4	Househld F pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
25	21	4†	Howe Sound	400	23⅞	23	23⅞	..
43	37	3½	Hud Man	200	41½	41⅛	41⅛	..
26	21¼	3	Hudson Mot	1700	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
10	7⅞	..	Hupp Motors	1400	8	7⅞	8	8
			—I—					
88½	69⅞	7	Ill Central	900	88	87	88	87
3⅝	2⅝	..	Indian Mot	100	3	3	3	3
4⅞	3⅛	..	Indian Refin	2200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
4⅞	3⅞	..	Indian Re ct	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
102	135	4	Ingersoll R	200	173⅞	173⅛	173⅞	175
8⅞	7⅜	..	Inspiration	200	8	8	8	8
7⅞	5⅞	.60	Insuran Sh	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
8	6⅞	.60	Insuran Sh dp	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
26⅞	24⅛	..	Interboro RT	100	25	25	25	..
11⅛	9⅞	.50	Int Carrier	200	11⅛	11	11	11¼
55½	44⅞	3	Int Cement	400	55¼	55	55¼	55
2⅜	1¾	..	Int Combus	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52⅞	48	2½	Int Harv	900	52⅞	50⅞	52⅛	51
25⅞	21⅞	2b	In Hyd El	200	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	24⅞
60⅞	55	4	Int Match pf	200	60	49⅛	60	60⅛
16⅞	15⅛	2	Int M Mar	1400	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16
16¼	14⅛	1	Int Nickel	31500	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
9	6⅞	..	Int P&P A	100	8	8	8	..
4⅛	2⅞	..	Int P&P C	300	4	3⅞	4	4
38⅞	37¼	3	Int Salt	300	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅞
48⅞	47	3	Int Shoe	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
90	73⅛	7	Int Silver pf	10	83	82	82	..
27⅞	18⅞	2	Int Tel & Tel	16500	26¼	24⅞	26⅛	25⅛
15	12⅞	1	Interlake	1600	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
18	16	2	Inter Dep St	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
			—J—					
105	52⅛	3	Johns Man	2900	63	60½	62½	62
122½	118	7	Johns Man pf	90	122	122	122	..
131	119½	7	Jones & L pf	10	120½	120½	120½	120½
			—K—					
114⅛	113¾	3	KC P&Lt B pf	50	114½	114½	114½	..
7	5⅛	1.03	Karstadt	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	1⅛	..	Kelly Spring	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
24⅞	21⅞	2	Kelsey Wh	400	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞
10⅛	8⅛	..	Kelvinator	1600	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
26½	22½	2	Kennecott	8500	24⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
1½	⅞	..	Kolster Radio	100	1	1	1	1
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	22400	26⅞	25	26⅞	26⅛
110	107	7	Kresge pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
23	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2000	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
35⅞	18	1	Kroger	1500	24⅝	23⅞	24½	24¼
			—L—					
17⅞	11	8	Lane, Bryant	300	12	11	11⅝	13
4	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
18	13⅛	1	Leh P Cem	100	17	17	17	..
61	53	1½†	Leh Val RR	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58
61⅛	54	3	Lehman	900	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛
33⅞	23⅛	..	Lima Loco	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	30
31½	20	2.40	Link Belt	100	10	10	10	..
46½	41⅛	4	Liquid Car	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
52⅛	45¼	3†	Loews Inc	4800	51	48⅞	50⅞	49
3⅞	2⅛	..	Loft Inc	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
51	43⅛	2.60†	Loose-Wiles	1800	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	50⅛
30½	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	100	30	30	30	..
108⅛	90⅛	7	Louis & N	400	108	107⅛	108	108
4⅛	3⅞	..	Lou Oil Ref	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅞	11	..	Ludlum Stl	400	13	12½	13	13
42	35	..	Lud St cv pf	300	35	35	35	..
			—M—					
24⅛	20¾	1	McIntyre	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
78½	71½	4†	McKeesport	400	77⅞	77	77⅞	77⅛
8¼	7	..	McLellan	500	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
41½	35¾	4	Mack Trucks	2800	39⅞	37½	38	39⅞
91¾	83	2†	Macy	700	85⅛	83	85⅛	84⅛
4	½	..	Manati Sug	30	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅝
12⅞	3¼	..	Manati pf	20	5	5	5	5⅛
56	52⅞	7	Man Elv gtd	20	56	56	56	..
35⅞	32⅝	80	Man Elv mg	400	33⅞	33	33⅞	33
9¼	7⅛	1	Man Shirt	300	9	9	9	..
23½	19⅞	1.20	Marine Mid	500	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
19⅞	15	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	..
7⅞	5¼	..	Marmon	500	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
31⅞	23⅞	2½	Marshall F	1300	29⅞	28	29⅞	28
31⅛	23⅞	2	Math Alkali	2300	24	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
32⅞	28⅝	2‡	May Dep St	100	32	32	32	31⅞
15⅞	10⅞	..	Mex2Seabd	7200	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13¾
8⅞	7⅛	..	Miami Cop	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
16⅞	13⅞	1	Mid Cont	300	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞
24⅞	21	3	Midland St	200	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	24
5⅛	4⅛	..	Min Moline	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
43⅛	40	6.50	M Moline pf	100	42	42	42	..
26⅞	20	5	Mo K&T	2700	24⅞	23¼	24⅞	23⅞
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	200	83	82⅛	82⅛	83⅝
22½	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	800	21	21	21	..
19⅞	15⅞	..	Mont Ward	65700	20⅛	18⅞	20⅛	18⅝
54	51	4.40	Morrel & S	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
⅝	½	..	Mother Lode	500	½	½	½	..
3¼	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
42	30	2	Motor Prod	100	39	39	39	37¼
16¾	14⅞	3	Motor Wheel	400	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
31¼	27⅞	3†	Munsing	300	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞
14⅞	11⅞	..	Murray Body	400	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
42⅞	40	2	Myers Bros	400	40¼	40	40	..
			—N—					
33½	27¼	4	Nash Mot	1400	31½	30⅞	31⅛	31¾
8⅛	7¼	1½	Nat Acme	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
4¾	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
81⅞	76	2.80†	Nat Bisc	1200	79⅝	77⅞	79	78
35⅛	29	3†	Nat Cash R	1200	34⅞	33½	34⅞	33¼
43⅞	34¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	3500	43	42¼	43	42⅛
29⅞	19¾	2	Nat Distill	600	28	26¼	28	26⅞
132	118½	5†	Nat Lead	400	120½	120	120½	..
140¼	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	140	140	140	..
120	116⅞	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	120	120	120	118½
37¼	31⅞	1	Nat Pw & Lt	3300	36⅛	34½	35⅞	34⅝
48¼	43	2	Nat Stl	300	44½	44⅛	44½	44½
63¾	61⅛	5	Nat Supply	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	62
55	41⅛	5	Nat Surety	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52
18⅛	15⅛	1	Nat Tea	200	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17
12⅞	10¼	1	Nev Cons	400	11¼	11	11	11
45	42¼	3	Newport A	400	43	42⅞	42⅞	..
18	14¼	..	Newton Steel	400	16⅞	15⅛	16⅞	..
25	22	2.40	NY Air Br	500	24	22	22	..
127	113	8	NY Central	3300	125	122¼	125	123⅛
37¾	22¼	..	NY Dock	500	37⅞	37	37	34
184	165	5	NY & Harlem	30	176	176	176	176
12⅛	10⅞	1.20	NY Invest	600	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
91	75	6	NY NH&H	200	88½	88	88½	88
118	110	7	NYNH&H pf	400	118	117⅞	118	117¼
8	5⅞	..	NY Oont&W	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
102	100	6	NY Stm 6%	30	102	101⅞	102	101⅞
212¾	200	10†	Norf & West	1500	211	210	210	210
92½	89⅛	4	Norf & W pf	10	92	92	92	..
72⅞	62	10a	No Am	12400	70⅞	68⅛	70⅞	69½
55	53	3	No Am pf	200	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	55
104⅛	102	6	No Am Ed pf	100	102½	102½	102½	103
7⅛	4⅞	..	No Am Aviat	3500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	800	57½	56½	57½	57⅞
			—O—					
19⅛	17	2	Ohio Oil	500	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
3⅞	3⅛	..	Oliver Farm	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	3⅝	..	Omnibus	1300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
58½	54	2½	Otis Elev	300	56	55½	56	56½
39¾	33¼	3	Owens D	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞
			—P—					
8⅛	2	..	Pac Gas rts	100	2	2	2	2
50	45¼	2	Pac Gas	100	46⅞	46	46⅞	45⅞
57	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	400	55½	54⅞	55	54⅞
125¼	116½	7	Pac Tel&T	40	123	123	123	123
9⅞	8¾	.60	Packard M	7500	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
35⅞	34	..	Pan-Am Pet	200	35⅛	34	35⅛	..
45⅞	36⅞	..	Paramount	3900	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	44
7	5⅞	..	Park & Tilf	100	7	7	7	..
1⅝	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
1⅞	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12	10¾	..	Patino M	500	11	11	11	11
45⅞	37¼	1	Penick & F	1200	44½	42⅞	44½	43½
4⅞	3½	..	PennD ix C	300	4	4	4	4½
33⅞	28⅛	3	J C Penney	1100	33	31⅞	32½	32⅞
63⅞	55⅞	4	Penn RR	4100	62⅞	61¼	61⅞	62¼
234	200⅛	8	Peoples Gas	100	232	231½	232	232¼
9⅛	6⅞	1.50	Petroleum	700	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
23⅞	19½	2	Phelps Dodge	400	21	21	21	21
99	95⅛	6	Phila Co pf n	100	99	99	99	98⅞
54⅞	52⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛
10½	7⅞	..	Phila Read	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛
16⅞	12¼	2†	Phillips Pet	6900	13	12¼	13	12⅞
68⅞	63	6	Pierce-Ar pf	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68
2⅝	1⅞	.10	Pierce Pet	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
29⅛	26	2†	Pillsbury	100	29	29	29	..
49	49	7	Pitts Ft W	100	49	49	49	..
14¼	14	1.40†	Pitts Scr&B	200	14	14	14	..
14	13	..	Pitts-United	200	14	14	14	..
13⅞	9	..	Poore & Co B	2300	11	9	9¼	11¼
18⅞	12⅛	3†	Prairie O&G	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
23⅛	17⅞	3†	Prairie P L	900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
6	4	..	Press Steel	300	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
69⅛	63	2.40	Proctor & G	70	68	66⅛	68	67
4⅞	2½	..	Prod & Ref	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
81⅞	72	3.40	Pub Serv	7300	80⅛	78⅛	80	79
115	109⅞	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
58	49⅛	4	Pullman	1300	54⅞	54	54⅞	55
2	1	..	Punta Sug	2500	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	..
2	1	..	Punta Sug ctfs	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
11⅞	8⅞	..	Pure Oil	1400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10½
101⅛	95⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	10	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	97¼
48	38	4	Purity BK	1300	44⅞	44	44	45
			—R—					
18¼	12	..	Radio	11500	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	14
49	48	3.50	Radio pf A	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
44	34⅛	5	Radi pf B	400	45⅛	41⅞	45⅛	..
21⅞	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	4700	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞
21⅞	18⅛	2.60	Raybestos	100	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	41⅛
12⅛	11	7	Reis & Co pf	50	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	17⅞
17⅛	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	2300	16⅞	15⅞	16	12½
98	90⅛	8	Rem Rd 2pf	30	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	16⅛
10	8⅞	.80†	Reo Motors	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
19⅛	12	..	Repub Stl	4100	17⅛	16	16⅞	8⅞
46⅛	29⅛	6	Repub Stl pf	300	39⅞	38	39⅛	16⅛
15⅞	11⅛	2	Rey Metal	200	14	13¼	14	40⅞
1⅛	1⅞	..	Reynolds S	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	14
6⅛	2⅞	..	Richfield Oil	4500	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	1⅞
4⅞	3⅞	2	Rio Grande O	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	4⅛
21⅞	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	6⅛
41	37⅛	1.87	Royal Dutch	100	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	20
			—S—					
46¼	38⅞	5	Safeway S	400	46⅛	44	46⅛	44
27⅛	24⅞	2†	St Joseph	100	26	26	26	25⅞
82⅞	43	8	StL & SF	1500	60⅛	59	59⅛	60⅛
33⅛	23	..	StL SW	400	29	27⅛	27⅛	29⅛
15⅛	13	2	Savage A	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
1⅞	⅞	..	Seabd AL	1400	1	⅞	⅞	..
3⅛	1	..	Seabd AL pf	400	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
51⅞	44⅞	2½†	Sears Roe	5800	51⅞	49⅛	51⅞	49⅞
5	3⅞	..	Sec Nat Inv	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1⅞	1	..	Seneca Cop	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7⅞	4⅞	..	Servel new	19400	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅞
25⅞	22⅞	1†	Shattuck	500	24⅛	24	24⅛	24
10⅞	7⅞	..	Shell Union	2400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞
75	58	5.50	Shell Un pf	400	71	70⅞	71	..
5⅞	4⅛	..	Shubert Th	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
17⅞	14⅞	..	Simmons	1200	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
13⅞	10⅛	1	Sinclair	4200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
12⅞	8½	2	Skelly Oil	900	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅞
19⅞	16	..	Sloss Shef	400	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
35⅞	29	7	Sloss Sh pf	80	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
50	45⅞	2	So Calif Ed	500	49	48⅞	49	48⅞
4	4	..	So Dairies B	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
105⅞	92⅞	6	So Pacific	400	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	102½
17⅞	12	2†	So PR Sug	100	15⅛	15	15	15
62⅞	47⅞	8	So Railway	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60
111	111	7	Spalding pf	100	111	111	111	111
12	8⅞	1	Sparks With	1300	10	10	10	10
18⅞	16⅞	1.20	Sta Brands	18300	18⅛	17⅞	18	18⅞
66⅞	58	3.50	Sta Gas	500	64⅞	62⅞	64⅞	63
104⅞	102⅞	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
50⅞	45⅛	2.50†	Sta Oil Cal	1300	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	47⅛
19	16	2	Sta Oil Kan	1400	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅞
51⅞	45⅞	1†	Sta Oil NJ	17500	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	47⅛
25⅞	22⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2300	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
28⅞	21⅞	2†	Starrett Co	300	28⅛	28	28	28
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
36	33	3	Ster cv pf	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
19⅞	14⅞	..	St-Warner	1300	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	15⅞
47⅞	40⅞	4	Stone & Web	5300	44	42⅞	43	44
24⅞	20⅞	3	Studebaker	11300	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	21
⅞	¾	..	Sub Boat	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
43	39⅞	1†	Sun Oil	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
35⅞	33⅞	2½	Superheater	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
6⅞	4⅞	..	Symington A	100	6	6	6	6
			—T—					
18⅞	17	1.40	Telautograph	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18
9⅞	8⅞	1	Tenn Corp	200	9	9	9	..
36⅞	30⅞	3	Tex Corp	5400	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	32⅞
49⅞	45⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	3800	49⅞	48⅞	49	48⅞
6⅞	4⅞	..	Tex & P Coal	600	5	5	5	..
15⅞	11⅞	..	Tex & P LT	3600	13⅞	13	13⅞	13
15⅞	13⅞	1.60	Thatcher	100	14	14	14	14
5⅞	5	..	Thermoid	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
9	6⅞	..	Third Ave	400	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
24⅞	18⅞	2d	Third Nat Inv	100	22½	22½	22½	24
9	6⅞	.60	Tidewat As	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	100	62	62	62	..
11	9⅞	.80	Timken-Det	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
48⅞	43	3	Timken	500	46	45⅞	45⅞	46
14⅞	12⅞	1	Transmer	2900	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅞
9⅞	6⅞	..	Tri cont	1400	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9⅞	7⅞	1	Trans & W	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
32⅞	29⅞	2.50	Trico	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
10	10	1.60	Truax Coal	300	10	10	10	..
14⅞	9	4	Twin City	200	12	11	12	12
			—U—					
63½	51⅛	5	Underwood	200	61	60	61	60
10⅞	10	..	Un Bag & P	100	11	11	11	11
61	55⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	11200	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	58⅞
25½	22	2†	Un Oil Cal	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
198	179⅞	10	Un Pacific	900	196½	194½	196½	195
86¼	83⅞	4	Un Pac pf	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	..
27⅞	22½	..	Uni Air T	6000	26⅞	24⅞	25⅞	25
52	46	3	Uni Air T pf	200	50	50	50	50
38⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
26⅞	18⅞	1¾	Unit Carbon	1200	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	24⅞
20⅞	16⅞	.50	Unit Corp	54000	21	19⅞	20⅞	20⅞
49⅞	44⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	900	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2½	2	..	Uni Dyew'd	20	2	2	2	2⅞
6⅞	3	..	Uni El Coal	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅞
61	51⅞	4	Uni Fruit	400	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	58⅞
30⅞	27⅞	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	2700	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	29
102⅞	98⅞	5	Uni G Imp pf	1400	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99⅞
26⅞	23⅞	2	Uni Piece Dye	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
2	1	..	US Express	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10⅞	7⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
88	80	6	US & For S pf	200	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	9⅞
41⅞	41	..	US Gypsum	1000	41⅞	41	41	..
65⅞	59⅞	5†	US Ind Alco	1400	61	60	61	61
31	27⅞	2	US Pipe&Fd	1300	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	29
33	26⅞	2	US Realty	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
13⅞	11⅞	..	US Rubber	2200	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞
27⅞	20⅞	..	US Rub 1pt	300	25	24⅞	25	25⅞
22	18⅞	1	US Smelt	500	20	20	20	21⅞
148	137⅞	7	US Steel	25200	141⅞	139⅞	140⅞	140⅞
148⅞	143⅞	7	US Steel pf	300	148	147⅞	148	148
3⅞	2⅞	..	Univ Pipe	100	3	3	3	..
26	21⅞	2b	Util P&Lt A	1200	25⅞	24⅞	25½	25½
			—V—					
56⅞	45⅞	3	Vanadium	9800	49¼	47⅞	49¼	47⅞
2⅞	2	..	Va-C Chem	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14⅞	11	..	Va-C Ch 6%	100	14	14	14	..
103¼	98⅞	6	Va El&P pf	20	103	102⅞	103	102½
48⅞	41½	4	Vulcan	240	46	43⅞	46	44
			—W—					
26	17	..	Wabash	1500	19	17	19	18⅞
51	40	5	Wabash pf A	900	41½	40	40	44½
25½	22⅞	1.50	Waldorf	200	25	24⅞	25	25
14⅞	12	2	Walworth	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
24	13⅞	..	Ward Bk A	350	25⅞	19	24⅞	18
7⅞	3⅞	..	Ward Bk B	800	7⅞	5	7⅞	5
53	45	7	Ward Bk pf	300	52	50	52	49
18	13	4	Warner Br A	2300	17⅞	16⅞	17	16⅞
6⅞	4⅞	..	Warner Quin	2900	6½	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞
39	27⅞	3	Warren BBr	3300	37	35⅞	37	36⅞
45	41⅞	3	Warren cv pf	60	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45
28⅞	24	2	Warren P&P	800	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
22⅞	21⅞	2	Wesson O	100	22	22	22	..
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	20	100	100	100	100
108	103⅞	7	W Pen E 7%	90	104	104	104	..
116	114	7	W Pen P 7%	70	115	115	115	..
97⅞	95	6	W Pen El pf	10	97	97	97	..
26⅞	24⅞	2	Wn Dairy A	300	25½	25½	25½	26
6⅞	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	25½
17⅞	13⅞	..	Wn Md	400	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	6⅞
13	10	..	Wn Pac	200	12⅞	12	12	15⅞
31⅞	26	..	Wn Pac pf	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	12⅞
149	130	8	Wn Pnion	1200	139	136	139	30
95⅞	82⅞	5	Westg Elec	19200	85⅞	83⅞	85⅞	137
112⅞	103⅞	5	Westg El pf	130	109	108	108½	84
23⅞	20⅞	3	Weston In	500	21½	21⅞	21⅞	108⅞
26	19⅞	2	Westvaco	100	24½	24⅞	24⅞	21½
2⅞	1	..	Wextark Rad	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	26
26⅞	23	2	White Mot	600	23⅞	23	23	1⅞
43	39	4†	Whi Rock	400	42½	42	42	..
22	20	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	20	20	20	..
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	200	5⅞	5	5⅞	5
51⅞	40	3.50	Wilson pf	200	48½	48	48½	47¼
60⅞	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	5000	58⅞	57⅞	58	57
76⅞	59⅞	..	Wor Pump	7900	76½	69	76	70½
69⅞	66⅞	4	Wrigley	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69¼
			—Y—					
11½	9⅞	..	Yel Truck	3900	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅞
24½	22⅞	3	Young S&W	200	23	22⅞	23	22½
			—Z—					
3⅞	2⅞	..	Zenith Radio	200	3	3	3	3

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

GAINS REPORTED IN SEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 — Noticeable gains in various lines of wholesale and retail trade in the Seventh Federal Reserve District during December are reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Department store trade in the district was 63 per cent greater than during November, the report states, while a 73 per cent gain was made for Chicago alone. Though partly seasonal in character, it was said, the increase was much higher than usual, the average seasonal increase being 46 per cent. Shoe sales increased 35 per cent and chain store trade 54 per cent.

"December business in reporting lines of wholesale trade showed a more favorable trend than in November," the report stated. "Orders booked during December by furniture manufacturers fell off only 10 per cent from the November total, as compared with an average decline in other years of 38 per cent. Automobiles sold in the middle West by reporting distributors and retail dealers gained moderately in numbers during December."

DIVIDENDS

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared a 30-cent quarterly dividend, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $1.40 previously.

United Gas Improvement declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record Feb. 38.

Gorham, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $3 cumulative preferred, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 2.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 31, to stock of record March 11.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 11, and regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $4 previously, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Childs Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Vulcan Detinning declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable April 20 to stock of record April 7.

Western Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the Class A, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

J. G. Brill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Lackawanna Securities Corporation declared a dividend of $1, payable March 2, to stock of record Feb. 14.

McCrory Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the common and common B, payable March 2, to stock of record Feb. 20.

United Securities Trust Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 2.

Siemens & Halske declared a dividend of 14 per cent, which is the same as was declared last year.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11.

ATLANTIC GULF & W. I.

Directors of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines took no action on the common dividends. Three payments of $1 each quarter were made on this issue during the last nine months, although the stock was not placed on a regular dividend basis. Action on the common dividend would ordinarily be due at this time. The company reports for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 net income of $733,550 after depreciation, taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to 72 cents a share on the 199,512 shares of common, compared with $2,726,157, or $10.51 a common share, in the first 11 months of 1929.

CUMBERLAND PIPE LINE

Cumberland Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $81,516, including $49,598 profit and loss credit adjustment, equal to $2.72 a share, par $50, on the 30,000 shares. In 1929 net income, including $29,423 profit and loss adjustment, amounted to $35,978, or $1.20 a share. Excluding these profit and loss adjustments, earnings in 1930 were equal to $1.06 a share, compared with 22 cents a share in 1929.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Central Public Service Corporation and subsidiaries, irrespective of dates of acquisition, report for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1930, profit of $18,472,815 after expenses, ordinary taxes, etc., but before interest, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $17,844,941 in the preceding 12 months.

HOLLINGER CONS. GOLD MINES

MONTREAL, Jan. 29—The preliminary statement of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows operating profit of $4,083,681 after taxes, but before depreciation, compared with $4,041,079 before depreciation and taxes in 1929.

ARUNDEL CORP. PROFIT

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—Arundel Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $2,163,694 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal to $4.39 a share on the 492,556 shares, compared with $2,041,946, or $4.15 a share, in 1929.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; shorts cover as selling dwindles.

Bonds: Weak; U. S. Governments drop sharply.

Curb: Irregular; rally erases early decline.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; French franc weak.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying.

Sugar: Easy; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; larger Canadian export sales.

Corn: Firm; improved eastern demand.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Lower.

GRAINS MOVE UP AFTER SETBACK

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—All deliveries of corn today outdid yesterday's record low prices, unequalled before since 1922. Today's setback proved to be only fractional, however, and increased buying led soon to advances. Corn arrivals here were reported going into immediate use and not into store.

Opening unchanged to ⅜ cents down, corn later showed an all-around upturn. Wheat started at a shade decline to ¼ cents advance, and subsequently fluctuated with corn.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, old 62⅛c, new 62⅜c; May, old 63⅞@64⅛c, new 64⅝c; July, 64⅞@65c; September, 64⅝c. Wheat, March, old 79¼c; May, old 81¾@⅞c, new 82⅝c; July, 65¼@⅝c. Oats, May, old 32⅛@¼c, new 32¼c.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 29—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Jan. 29,'31	Jan. 22,'30
Circulation	£346,824,000	£346,461,000
Public deposits	19,359,000	22,323,000
Private deposits	88,530,000	102,196,000
Bankers accounts	55,162,000	68,812,000
Other accounts	33,368,000	33,384,000
Govt's securities	41,086,000	49,246,000
Other securities	31,569,000	36,952,000
Disc and adv	9,747,000	10,994,000
Securities	21,822,000	25,958,000
Reserves	53,316,000	56,399,000
Prop res to liab	49.4%	45.2%
Bullion	140,141,000	142,861,000
Bank rate	3%	3%

AM. CITIES POWER & LIGHT

American Cities Power & Light Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 net income, including $490,333 profit realized on sale of securities and stock dividend, valued at market prices following respective dividend record dates, totaled $3,054,878 after expenses, interest and taxes and deduction of $1,257,383 charged against income during the year and applied in reduction of book value of investments. This compares with net income in 1929 of $9,899,172 after deduction of $805,259 charged against income and applied in reduction of book value of investments.

COTTON RECOVERS EARLY LOSS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—A slight early decline in cotton, attributed to hedge selling and liquidation, was followed by recoveries in the market today. Offerings were light after the early selling had run its course and prices advanced from 10.51 to 10.60 for May or about 6 to 8 points net higher on covering and trade buying. The bulges met somewhat increased offerings, but the midafternoon market was quiet and about steady at net advances of 1 to 5 points.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Consolidated income account of Twin City Rapid Transit Company and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows total operating revenues for the year of $12,324,322; total operating expenses $9,195,298; operating income $2,253,857; net income after all charges including interest and taxes, $1,159,755, equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.13 a share on 220,000 common shares. In 1929 net income was $1,255,878, equivalent to $4.75 a common share.

COTTON BELT ROAD

The preliminary statement of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway System for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net loss of $445,481 after taxes and charges. This compares with net income in 1929 of $1,104,843, equal after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred stock to 64 cents a share on 171,861 shares of common stock.

TO BUY TIME-O-STAT

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, manufacturer of temperature control devices, has arranged to acquire the assets and business of Time-O-Stat Controls Company in exchange for approximately 15,000 shares of preferred stock and 18,467⅔ shares of common stock, subject to the approval of the stockholders of Time-O-Stat.

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS HALVED

Rock Island reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $7,700,229 after charges, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred, to $5.56 a share on 743,580 common shares, compared with $14,007,321, or $14.04 a share, in 1929. December net was $150,755, compared with $1,552,388.

BULGARIAN BANK RATE

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 29 (AP)—The National Bank today reduced the official discount rate from 10 to 9 per cent and the private discount rate from 16 to 15 per cent.

FRENCH WILL LEND SOON AS CONDITIONS WARRANT, MORET SAYS

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—Foreign borrowers will find the French money market responsive as soon as economic and political conditions become stable, Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, told the banks' general assembly today.

"We consider," he said, "that when desirable guarantees are given it is the duty, and to the interest of the Paris market to loan capital to foreign countries for development of production and exchanges. We are convinced that exterior long-term loans must be facilitated as before the war when this was a normal outlet for the surplus of French capital."

Turning to the question of the gold supply of the Bank of France the governor declared that the bank had not been following a hoarding policy.

"Far from trying to attract gold or even retain it, the bank has twice lowered the rediscount rate, either to slow up the rhythm of entry of metal, or to encourage its exportation," he said.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.31	10.35	10.26	10.29	10.29
May	10.53	10.60	10.51	10.56	10.53
July	10.76	10.85	10.74	10.80	10.77
October	11.00	11.09	10.99	11.05	11.02
December	11.18	11.27	11.16	11.23	11.19

Spots 10.40, unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.37	10.43	10.35	10.43	10.38
May	10.61	10.69	10.58	10.69	10.63
July	10.85	10.93	10.84	10.93	10.86
October	11.09	11.15	11.06	11.15	11.09

bBid. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.20	10.36	10.25	10.32	10.30
May	10.53	10.61	10.50	10.57	10.54
July	10.75	10.83	10.73	10.82	10.78
October	11.00	11.07	10.97	11.06	11.01
December	11.23	11.23	11.15	11.23	11.19

bBid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.46	5.47	5.43	5.45	5.47
March	5.49	5.51	5.48	5.49	5.52
May	5.57	5.60	5.57	5.58	5.60
July	5.67	5.69	5.66	5.67	5.69
October	5.77	5.79	5.76	5.77	5.78
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.87

Spots 5.61, down 9 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 3000; (American) 2000.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company produced $3,305,037,927 of life insurance in 1930, or only 2 per cent less than the record total of 1929. Of the total, $1,626,568,166 was ordinary insurance and $1,369,339,903 industrial insurance. Total insurance in force at the end of 1930 was $18,810,966,384, or more than one-sixth of the total life insurance in force in all companies in the United States combined. The amount paid to policy holders during the year was $388,919,442.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Preliminary report of Illinois Central System for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net income of $9,289,590 after taxes and charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 186,457 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock outstanding at the end of the year to $6.01 a share on 1,357,995 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $13,520,383, or $9.14 a share on 1,353,961 common shares in 1929. During 1929, $1,248,746 back mail pay was received and credited directly to surplus account.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC

Central States Electric Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income, including $4,966,354 profit realized on sale of securities, of $8,958,383 after expenses, interest and after reduction of $5,260,952 in valuation of stock dividends to Dec. 31, 1930, market prices. In 1929 the company reported net profit, including $8,687,964 profit realized on sale of securities and after $6,434,668 write-downs in valuation of stocks acquired as stock dividends, to year-end market prices of $17,594,821.

ROCHESTER GAS BONDS

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation has applied to the New York Public Service Commission for authority to issue $30,083,000 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds, of which $23,541,000 is to be used for exchange for other bond issues and $6,542,000 to provide funds for construction work.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.

Gross earnings of National Broadcasting Co. in 1930 totaled $22,000,000, President Aylesworth reports, an increase of $7,000,000 over 1929. Six stations were added, making 74 in all, connected by 34,500 miles of wire lines. Total number of program sponsors in year was 263.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Annual statement of Hanover Fire Insurance Co. shows $13,000,000 surplus to policyholders. Reduction in premium income, which was general in 1930, is reflected in a reduction in unearned premium reserve of about $600,000, while the company increased its loss reserve about $50,000.

H. F. WILCOX OIL & GAS CO.

H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Company reports for 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1930, profit of $373,064 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes and provision for contingencies. No mention of federal taxes is made.

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The North American Company
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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 2

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BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 28
334	Am Found	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
130	Am & Brit	55	53½	53½	55
10	Am Pneu 1pf	40	40	40	40
545	Am T&T	188	184½	188	185¾
150	Andes Pet	.15	.13	.13	..
10	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
35	Big Sanf	28	28	28	28
105	Bos El	70¼	70	70¼	70
15	Bos El pf	80⅜	80¼	80¼	..
46	Bos El 1 pf	100	99	99	100
90	Bos El 2 pf	88½	88	88	..
85	Bos & Alb	179	178¼	178¼	178½
5	B&M D sta	132	132	132	..
15	B&M pr pf	104	104	104	103⅞
10	Bos Prop	18½	18½	18½	19
100	Cal & Hec	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
35	Cr C & Int	7	7	7	7⅛
356	East SS	22½	22	22	22½
180	E G&F pf	94½	93	93	..
70	E G&F urpf	82½	82½	82½	82½
125	Economy	19	19	19	..
86	Edison Elec	251	248	251	252
300	Em Asso	17	17	17	17
80	First Nat S	45⅛	44¼	44¼	..
250	Gen Capital	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34⅜
200	La Salle	.90	.90	.90	..
25	Me Cent	61	61	61	61
155	Nash	31⅝	31	31⅜	31⅝
715	Nat Ser	3⅜	3	3⅜	..
50	NE Pow	90	90	90	..
25	NE Pub pf	20	20	20	..
5	NE Tel	137	137	137	137
125	NA Avia	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
50	No Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
25	Old Colony	130	130	130	..
480	Old Domin	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
77	Pac Mills	18¾	18	18¾	18
40	Pocahontas	15½	15⅛	15⅛	..
200	Quincy Min	7¼	7	7	7⅛
110	Shawmut	15	14¾	15	15
105	S D Warren	72¼	72	72	72
15	So Sur	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
842	Stone Web	44⅛	42⅞	43½	45¾
10	Sull Mach	20	20	20	..
75	Swift & Co	29	28½	28⅛	28⅝
148	Uni Found	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
112	Uni Shoe	56½	56	56⅛	56⅛
127	Uni Gas Corp	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅛
150	US&El Pow	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
15	Util Eq pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
175	Util Hyd	4	3⅞	4	4
100	Venez H	90	90	90	..
25	Waldorf	25	25	25	25
10	Walth'm	15	15	15	..
355	War Bros	36⅝	35½	36⅝	36½
	BONDS				
$5000	Amoskeag 6s	72	71¾	71¾	..
2000	PC Poc 7s	106	106	106	..
5000	Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Jan. 29—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

SENTIMENT IN CANADA SEEMS MORE CHEERFUL

Many Plants Resume Operations—Wheat Exports Up—Retail Trade Better

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 — The more cheerful sentiment in regard to the course of business in Canada, which has been in evidence during the last three weeks, is beginning to be translated into actual gains.

Among the most encouraging occurrences of the last week were the resumption of operations in some of the manufacturing plants, the placing of orders for 1931 requirements by the railroads, and the recalling of nearly 5000 workers by one of the producers of popular-priced automobiles.

Another cheering tendency is the betterment in the wheat situation, so far as the market price and volume of exports are concerned. During a month in which Canada was expected to have severe competition in the world export field, wheat values have made an encouraging showing.

Retail Trade Better

The retail trade generally is featured by advanced clearance sales at prices which are bringing about a very satisfactory volume of turnover, and wholesalers are concentrating on spring business.

Drygoods houses report a reasonably fair volume, and are profiting, to some extent, by the disinclination of merchants to book in advance. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus report a steadily increasing demand, which is bound to be even better because of the heavy program of power line construction throughout various parts of the Dominion.

Machinery sales show seasonal contraction, especially in contractors' equipment, but an improved demand is reported for rubber tires and sundries. Hardware generally is more active in Ontario, and sales of seasonal automotive accessories have increased.

Boot and shoe plants are working to moderate capacity and factories making leather coats and gloves are well employed.

Locomotive plants, bridge building plants and the manufacturers of heavy machinery and equipment for hydroelectric installations are showing marked improvement in operations, while a turn for the better is noted in the iron and steel industry.

Big Rail Order

Orders were placed last week with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation of Sydney, N. S., for 34,000 tons of 130-pound steel rail for use on the main lines of the Canadian National Railways between Montreal and Chicago. The order will provide for the laying of approximately 170 miles of rail in Canada, while 76 miles will be laid between Port Huron and Chicago.

The comparatively recent trend of development away from a purely agricultural line has been a saving factor in enabling the West to remain on its feet despite the wavering value of a wheat crop dependent on the weather. While Manitoba is well in advance in this respect in comparison with Saskatchewan and Alberta, both manufacturing and mining activities are fast becoming integral parts of the economy of all three provinces.

In view of the unsettled condition of the pulp and paper industry, interest centers in the latest report on newsprint exports. For 1930 these amounted to $133,280,932, as contrasted with $148,656,611 in 1929, while total exports of pulp and paper showed a decline of $20,000,000, or approximately 10 per cent.

Newsprint Operations Off

Even more marked than the drop in value of the exports of newsprint was the decline in the ratio of operations of Canadian mills, which operated at slightly under 70 per cent of rated capacity in 1930, as compared with around 85 per cent of capacity in 1929.

A strong liquid position is shown by the sixtieth annual report of the Dominion Bank. Net profits for the last year were $1,409,747, a decrease of only $113,000 from the 1929 figures. Deposits were exceptionally well maintained.

Production of Ontario gold mines established a new monthly record in December, the output of $3,576,653, compared with $1,003,865 in November, and $3,041,275 in December, 1929. The total for the full calendar year 1930 also was record for the Province, $35,385,274 in bullion being produced, comapred with $33,383,169 in 1929, a net gain of $2,002,105.

Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers are beginning to feel the benefit of the increase in tariff duties on their product. Since the advance in the import duties was announced, several United States companies making extensively advertised lines of shoes for which a considerable sale has developed in Canada, have made arrangements to have these lines manufactured in Canada by Canadian shoe manufacturing firms.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC ISSUE

An issue of $40,000,000 Philadelphia Electric Company first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1971, is offered today at 93½ and interest to yield 4.34 per cent by a syndicate composed of Drexel & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc. These bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on physical property of the Philadelphia Electric Company. Proceeds will be used for redemption of previous bonds and to reimburse the company in part for property acquisitions, additions and improvements.

EASTERN NEW JERSEY POWER

Financing of the Eastern New Jersey Power Company to reimburse the company in part for additions, extensions and improvements to its property and for other corporate purposes, will take the form of an issue of $1,260,000 first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent series, due 1959, which has been underwritten for later public offering by W. C. Langley & Co. and Hoagland, Allum & Co.

NO. BOSTON LIGHTING PROPERTIES

North Boston Lighting Properties reported to stockholders at the annual meeting net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, available for dividends of $2,423,632, equal, after preferred dividends of $684,234, to $4.01 a share on 433,354 no-par common shares outstanding, compared with $3.13 a share on 433,365 common shares in 1929 and $2.27 a share on 373,224 common shares in 1928.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BONDS

Because of the heavy oversubscription of the $50,000,000 Canadian National Railways bond issue offered last week through a banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., an additional issue of $20,000,000 of the company's 25-year 4½ per cent noncallable bonds is announced today by the same syndicate.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¾. De Beers was 5⅛; Rand Mines 2¾. Bar silver was 13⅛d. an ounce. Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills 2⅝ per cent; three months 2⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4½s	87½	87½
Alleghany 5s '44	83	82¾
Alleghany 5s rct	81¾	81¾
Alleghany 5s '49	82	81½
Am For Pow 5s	83	82½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	99
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	92	92
Am Metals 5½s	92½	92
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	40	40
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	127⅝	127⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅜	105¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅞	106⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102⅝	102⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	70½	70½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	88½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅝	98½
Atch T&SF 4½s	118	118
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103¼	103
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	62¾	62¾
Atl Rnfing deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	103	103
B&O 5s series D	102⅝	102⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅛	109⅛
Bell Tel of aP rfg 5s '40 B	107¼	107¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Un 5s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Bklyn City 1st	86	86
Buff R & P 4½s '57	86½	86½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Cal Pack 5s	99⅛	98¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅝	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅛	104
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¼	104¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116¾	116¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	87
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅜	103¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¼	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107¾	107¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100	99½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅝	96⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	99
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	98¼	98¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	43	43
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	66½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	66½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	98¼	98¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	31½	30¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	72	72
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	94	94
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	90¾	90½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	107⅞	107⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102½	102½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107¾	107¾
Chi RI&P 4½s A	93⅞	93⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	90	90
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105¾	105¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅛	93½
Cin Gas & Edec 4s '68 A	91⅝	91⅝
Cin Term 4½s	103⅜	103¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	95¼	95¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95¼	95¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '36	101½	101½
Colonial Oil 6s	69½	69
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98½	98
Columbia Pow 4½s	95⅝	94¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95
Consum Pow Uni 5s '52	105½	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	61½	61½
Crown Zel 6s ww	83	83
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
De & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102¼	102¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106¼	106
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Duquesne P & L 54½s '67	103⅛	103
Edison Ill of B 4s	98	98
Erie cv 4s A '53	76½	76½
Erie gen 4s '96	86¾	86¾
Erie 5s '67	81⅞	80½
Erie gen lien	75⅝	75⅝
Erie gen '75s	81	79¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	25	25
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	100	100
Gen Baking 5½s	94½	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 6s '49	94½	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94½	94½
Gen Theater 6s	70	69¼
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	68½	68½
Goodrich 6s	69	68
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	110⅝	110⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98⅝	96½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105¼	105¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	109½	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Houston Oil 5½s	92	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61¼	60½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104⅛	104⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅞	77½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¾	101¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	50	50
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	96½	96¼
Inland Steel 4½s B	98⅛	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¼	91
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69¼	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	68⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	96
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	94	94
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74¼	74¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88⅞	88½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	83½	83½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94½	94½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94¼	94¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99⅜	99⅜
Long Island rfg 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
Manila Sol 4s '59	75⅝	75⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
Meade 6s ww	85½	85½
McCrory 5½s '41	94½	94½
McKeso & Rob 5½s	82	81½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt fgfi 5s '51	100½	100½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	94¼	94¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅛	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	94½	94
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	95	95
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100½	100⅜
N E T&T 4½s B '61	103¾	103¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88	88
N O T & M 5s B '54	93½	93½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s e'97	86½	86½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NYC M C col 3½s '98	82	82
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103⅝	103⅝
NY Dock 5s '38	74	74
NY Greenwood 5s	96½	96½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	81¾	81¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	116½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36½	36½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86½	86
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98⅛	98
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	105	105
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅝	102⅝
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	93¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	97½	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅞
Paramount Public 5½s	87⅞	86½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95½	95½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	59⅞	59⅝
Penn O & D RR 4½s '77	100	100
Penn RR con 4s '48	98¼	98¼
Penn RR 4½s D	97¾	97½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101¼	100½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	105⅝	105⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103	102½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110	110
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107	107
Pere Marquette 4½s	99⅝	98¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	87¼	84½
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅝	99
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	80⅝	80½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	94	94
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	93¾	93¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110	109¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101½	101½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	73
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅛	102¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101¾	101¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s chase ctfs	10½	10½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	91½	91½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91	90½
Revere Cop & B 6s	99½	99⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101	101
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101	101
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96½	96
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	93¾	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88¼	87½
Richfield Oil 6s	65½	65
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	99⅝	99½
Rio G @ W col 4s '49	82½	82½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	47	47
StL @ SF 4½s '78	82	81¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¼	101
StLSW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
StL SW 1st 5s '52	94¾	94½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97⅞	97⅞
StP C C 5s	88	88
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96¼	96
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	49½	49½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18¼	18
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9¼	9½
Shell Union 5s '47	85	82
Shell Union 5s st ww	87	85
Shubert Theater 6s '42	19	19
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60¼	60¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	100
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Solvay 5s	97	97
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	109⅛	109⅛
So Pacific col 4s '49	94	94
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅝	96½
So Pacific 4½s '68	98	97⅛
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	98
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅝	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86½
So Ry con 5s '94	109⅝	109⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116¼	116
So Bell Tel 5s	105½	105
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅝	106¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	47	47
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98½	98⅜
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98½	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50¼	50
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	32
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	68	68
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	53	53
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96¼	96
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	100
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	102	102
US Rubber 5s '47	75	72½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	74	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78¾	78¾
Va Ry 5s '62	102¼	102
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107	107
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash 5s B '76	94⅛	94
Wabash 5½s '75	100½	100⅜
Wabash 5s D	92½	92¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	56	54½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s	68½	67½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92
Western Electric 5s '44	106	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	80¾	80⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95½	95
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	96	96
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100¾	100¾
Western Un5s '51	103⅝	103
Western Un 6½s '36	110	109
Western Un 5s '60	103	102¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91⅝	91
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan29	Last Jan28
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.6	101.7	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.20	102.8	102.8	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.18	102.24	103.18	103.21
4th 4¼s reg	102.26	102.26	102.16	102.26	103.18
US 3⅜s '43	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.9
US 3⅜s '47	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.24
US 3⅜s '56	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	
US 4s '54	107.30	107.30	107.14	107.18	108.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76¾	76½
Antioquia 7s C '45	62¾	62¾
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine 5½s '62	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¾	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90¾	90¾
Australia 4½s '57	65½	64¾
Australia 5s '55	72¼	71¾
Australia 5s '57	72½	71¾
Austria 7s ctfs	94¾	94¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	78⅞	78⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅛	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅛	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅞	107⅞
Bergen (City) 5s rcts '49	96	96
Berlin 6s '58	71¼	71¼
Berlin 6½s '50	79	79
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	72	72
Berlin Elec 6s	68½	68
Bolivia 7s '69	33¼	33
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	35⅞	35⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	54¾	54¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	73½	73
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	65½	65
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	65¼	64¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	90	90
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63½	63¾
Bremen 7s '35	94¼	94¼
Brisbane 5s '57	67½	67½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68	68
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6s '61	69	67½
Buenos Aires 6½s	87¼	87
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canda (Dom) 5s '52	106⅜	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77⅞	77½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	85	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82	81¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	94	93½
Chile (Rep) '63	81½	81
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27½	27¼
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100¾	100¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	75¼	75¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	59½	59¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	68½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	68	68
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅛	98⅝
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	98	98
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	80	80
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78	78
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	79½	79
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	60	58½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95⅛	94⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	97¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	91	91
Dutch EI 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	60	60
Fiat 7s '46 war	85½	85
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85¾	85¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	84½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	94¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅞	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126	126
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89	89
German 7s '49	100¾	100½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77	75¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	85
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	73½	73½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	90¾	90¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75	73¾
Graz 8s '54	100	100
Greek 6s '68	86½	86
Greek 7s '64	99¾	99¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94¾	94¾
Hamburg 6s '46	81	81
Hansa 6s ww	75	75
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¼	101¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	87	87
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	73	73
Irish Free State 5s '60	103½	103½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88⅞	88⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	97⅞	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¾	91½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¾	98¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80	80
Karstadt 6s '43	63	62¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	90⅝	89½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	84	84
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104¼
Medellin 6½s '54	51	51
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	66	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	60⅞	60½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	60½	60½
New South Wales 5s '58	65½	65
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	106⅝	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	71⅝	71⅝
Ont Src 5½s	92¼	92½
Oriental Dev 5½s' 58	91¾	91½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¼	97½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¼	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97½	97½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Peru 6s '60	39½	39
Peru 6s '61	39½	39
Peru 7s '59	61	59
Poland 7s '47	78¾	78¾
Poland 8s '50	83½	83½
Prussia 6s	72½	72½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87	87
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	96
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	81	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	79	79
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97	97
Rhine Westphalia 7s '55 ww	78	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46	85⅞	83⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	55	55
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	78¾	78⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	51	50
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	63	63
Rio R do Sul (State) 7s '67	57	57
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	78⅝	78⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅝	90½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	79	79
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	81	81
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	78½	78½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	77¼	77¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	73⅞	73⅞
Saxon State 7s '45	84½	84½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80½	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91¼	91¼
Siemens 6½s '51	93	93
Silesia Bk 6s '47	67	67
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	62	62
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅝	105¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80½	80½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¼	91¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	87½	87½
Tyrol 7½s '55	95½	95½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99¾	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅞	105⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	73½	73½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	73¼	73¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	75	75
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83	82½
Uruguay (Rep) '64	82	82
Vienna 6s '52	86½	86
Westphalia El 6s '53	70¾	70
Wurttemberg 7s '56	83⅞	83⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¼	97⅛

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅛c	29⅛c
Bar silver in London	13⅛d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$58,000,000	
Year ago today	93,000,000	$1,552,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	
Year ago today	33,000,000	149,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,015,612	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅜
60 days	1⅛@1⅜
90 days	1⅛@1⅜
4 months	1⅝@1½
5 months	1⅜@1⅝
6 months	1⅜@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 9-32	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 17-32	4.85¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406⅛	.1405⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4021	.4021½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747½	.1744¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673¼	.2673½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.1026	.1031	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676¼	.2676½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1934	.1935	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2437½	.2437½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3150	.3150	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3042	.3042	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0860	.0860	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12135
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2900	.2900	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$38,643,615	$50,200,252
Net op inc	3,688,094	5,414,945
12 mos gross	574,446,955	693,138,731
Net op inc	92,341,353	135,017,826

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$1,431,922	$1,817,347
Net op inc	59,472	136,685
Def af chgs	148,108	75,515
12 mos gross	21,881,362	25,929,564
Net op inc	2,219,328	3,536,192
Def af chgs	445,481	*1,104,843

*Surplus.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$1,295,553	$1,612,445
Net oper inc	76,880	181,753
12 mos gross	19,317,453	23,203,724
Net oper inc	2,112,288	4,854,801

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$1,047,515	$1,385,455
Net op inc	93,967	237,256
12 mos gross	14,725,077	18,078,393
Net op inc	1,138,760	2,603,564

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$5,402,472	$5,810,843
Net op inc	686,527	956,698
12 mos gross	63,019,957	72,371,894
Net op inc	7,241,304	12,874,207

PERE MARQUETTE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$2,244,100	$3,228,643
Net op def	125,238	129,167
12 mos gross	37,216,377	48,468,439
Net op inc	4,541,164	9,273,417

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$884,815	$1,112,774
Net oper def	29,340	*159,506
Twelve mos' gross	16,358,984	21,335,222
Net oper income	3,052,945	5,115,433

*Income.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$10,879,800	$12,354,857
Net op inc	1,459,521	2,536,036
12 mos gross	141,379,422	162,409,924
Net op inc	27,956,064	36,357,963

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$8,493,578	$10,706,077
Net op inc	1,289,467	2,176,626
12 mos gross	113,440,985	133,328,453
Net op inc	14,006,913	20,814,750

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$9,092,115	$10,886,252
Net op inc	2,007,983	2,073,072
12 mos gross	118,868,607	143,183,948
Net op inc	19,708,162	30,030,976

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$565,832	$737,922
Net op inc	318,409	209,506
12 mos gross	7,934,231	10,336,629
Net op inc	1,327,368	2,468,708

MOBILE & OHIO

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$960,077	$1,146,637
Net op def	86,970	*23,749
12 mos gross	14,029,114	17,315,531
Net op inc	653,325	2,460,150

*Income.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $9,093,287 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $8.64 a share on 576,320 common shares, compared with $20,848,749, or $29.04 a share, in 1929. Net income for fourth quarter was $283,754, equal to 46 cents a share on 587,139 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1,850,837, or $1.43 a common share, in the preceding quarter, and $3,882,836, or $4.90 a common share, in the fourth quarter of 1929.

$40,000,000

Philadelphia Electric Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds 4% Series due 1971

Dated February 1, 1931 *Due February 1, 1971*

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 without deduction for Federal Income Taxes not exceeding 2%, or for Pennsylvania taxes (except estate, inheritance and succession taxes) not exceeding $4 per $1,000 bond annually. Connecticut, Maryland or Massachusetts taxes refundable to the extent and as provided in the Supplemental Mortgage. Redeemable at any time on 30 days' published notice at 102½ on or before February 1, 1941; thereafter at successively reduced premiums. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 registerable as to principal only. Fully registered bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 and fully registered bonds interchangeable.

FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, TRUSTEE

These Bonds, upon completion of this financing, will qualify as legal investments for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

Mr. John E. Zimmermann, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has summarized as follows his letter to us describing these Bonds:

BUSINESS AND TERRITORY

Philadelphia Electric Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania October 31, 1929, was formed by merger and consolidation of The Philadelphia Electric Company, Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company and several smaller companies. The Company does the entire central station electric light and power business in Philadelphia, the third largest city in the United States, and the central station electric and gas business in substantially all of southeastern Pennsylvania adjacent to Philadelphia. The total population served is estimated at over 2,600,000. The territory served embraces an area of about 1,307 square miles.

PROPERTIES

The electric properties of Philadelphia Electric Company include electric generating stations with an aggregate rated capacity of 661,300 kw., gas plants with a rated daily generating capacity of 32,450,000 cubic feet over 1,765 miles of gas mains and over 34,500 circuit miles of electric transmission lines.

The Company's subsidiaries include Philadelphia Electric Power Company with a 252,000 kw. hydro-electric generating station at Conowingo, Maryland, Susquehanna Utilities Company, Philadelphia Hydro-Electric Company and Wayne Steam Heating Company. The properties of the Company and its subsidiaries are operated as a single interconnected system. The Company's electric properties are interconnected with the electric systems of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Power and Light Company and Delaware Electric Power Company.

SECURITY

These Bonds are to be issued under the Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage by Philadelphia Electric Company, which will assume that Mortgage. Upon completion of the present financing there will be outstanding under the Mortgage a total of $59,411,500 Bonds, comprising these $40,000,000 Bonds and $19,411,500 Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 4½% series due 1957.

These Bonds, upon completion of this financing, will be secured by a first mortgage on physical property of Philadelphia Electric Company formerly owned by Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company, subject on certain parts thereof to underlying divisional liens aggregating $1,755,000, and valued, as estimated by Day and Zimmermann, Inc., as of December 31, 1929, at substantially in excess of the principal amount of bonds to be presently outstanding under this Mortgage.

Said Mortgage will also be a lien on the balance of Philadelphia Electric Company's physical properties, subject, upon completion of this financing, to $69,645,700 underlying bonds (exclusive of sinking fund bonds and bonds pledged as collateral for such underlying bonds).

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds of these Bonds will be used in part for the redemption at the next respective redemption dates of $29,959,000 principal amount of underlying bonds, and to reimburse the company in part for property acquisitions and additions and improvements.

SUPERVISION

The Company operates under the supervision of the United Gas Improvement Company, which has had more than 48 years' experience in supervising the operation and management of public utility properties.

EARNINGS

(Consolidated Statement of the Company and its subsidiaries)

Years ended December 31,	1928	1929	1930
Gross Revenues (including non-operating)	$57,231,149	$63,150,117	$65,769,422
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Rentals, Renewal and Replacement Reserves and Taxes (except Federal Taxes)	31,057,147	33,016,062	33,399,919
Net Earnings	26,174,002	30,134,055	32,369,503
Annual Charges (upon completion of this financing):			
Interest on funded debt and dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies		$2,962,740	
Interest on funded debt of Philadelphia Electric Company		5,989,815	8,952,555
Balance			$23,416,948

Net Earnings for 1930 over 3.6 times the above annual charges.

Application will be made in due course to list these Bonds on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

The foregoing is subject to the more complete statements contained in the circular, copies of which may be obtained upon application.

These Bonds are offered subject to sale and when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of our counsel, Messrs. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius of the form and validity of the documents and proceedings. It is expected that temporary Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about February 19, 1931.

Price 93½ and Interest to yield 4.34%

(The following issues are to be called for payment on their next respective redemption dates at the redemption prices shown. These bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, will be accepted in payment at their respective redemption prices and accrued interest to their respective redemption dates, less bank discount at the rate of 3% per annum from the date of payment to such respective redemption dates:)

	Callable At	Next Redemption Date
COUNTIES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY General Mortgage 5% Fifty-year Gold Bonds, due 1962	105	April 1, 1931
MERION AND RADNOR GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY First Mortgage 5% Fifty-year Gold Bonds, due 1954	105	May 1, 1931
PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY First Mortgage and refunding 5% Gold Bonds, due 1960	105	August 1, 1931
HUNTINGDON VALLEY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY First Mortgage 38-year 5% S. F. Gold Bonds, due 1947	102½	June 1, 1931
CHESTER COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY First Mortgage 30-year 5% S. F. Gold Bonds, due 1941	105	June 1, 1931
THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds 5½% Series, due 1947	107½	June 1, 1931
THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds 5% Series, due 1960	105	July 1, 1931

Drexel & Co.

Bonbright & Company INCORPORATED

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Harris, Forbes & Co. INCORPORATED

These securities are not offered for sale except through dealers properly qualified under state law.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan.28	Last Jan.27
350	Allied Motor	2	1¾	1¾	2
300	Am Com Pw A	14½	14	14	14⅞
450	Am Equities	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
1050	Art Metal Wks	6	5¼	5¼	5¾
800	As TelUtil	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23
700	Bastian-Bless	20½	20	20½	20¾
550	Butler Bros	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
700	Ceco Mfg	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
6500	Cent Pub Sv A	19	18¾	18¾	19
1300	Cent & S W Ut	21½	20½	21	22
50	Chicago Inves	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
625	Com Edison	242¼	240	240	242
1700	Cont Chgo	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	7½
10300	Cord Corp	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
500	El House Ut	25⅝	25½	25⅝	26
200	Gleaner C Har	4	4	4	4⅝
300	Grt Lakes Air	1¾	1⅜	1¾	..
50	Inland Util	4	4	4	..
9200	Insull Ut Inv	42½	40⅛	40¼	42⅝
300	Libby McNeil	11½	11½	11¼	11½
50	Manh Dearborn	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25000	Mid Utilities	22⅞	22	22¼	23
100	Mid Ut pf	98	98	98	..
800	Mo-Kan Pipe	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
100	Morgan Lith	5½	5½	5½	6
500	Nat Sec Inv	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
150	N A Lt & Pwr	62	62	62	..
100	Ross Gear	24½	24½	24½	25
200	Seab Ut Shares	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
280	Stand Dredge	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	St Dredge cv pf	13½	13	13	13
300	Swift & Co	29	28½	28⅝	29
450	Swift Int'l	35⅛	35	35	35⅛
900	U S Gypsum	42	41	41	41⅞
4000	US Radio	18¼	16½	17⅝	18⅝
750	Utah Radio	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
350	Util & Ind	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ut & Ind pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Vortex Mfg	19½	19½	19½	19¼
50	Vortex Mfg A	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅝

Total sales 154,500.

COMMODITY PRICES

There appears to be increasing basis for the belief that a degree of strength will be registered in general commodity prices during the early future months, a current analysis by Standard Statistics Company says. The early date for Easter should shortly make its influence felt in both intermediate and consumer buying, the survey says, although aggregate sales volume will probably compare unfavorably with like periods for a number of years.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 29—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Jan. 23 1931	Jan. 16 1931
Gold	55,043,000	54,402,000
Sight balances abroad	7,005,000	7,032,000
Neg bills bght abroad	19,300,000	19,299,000
Comm'cial bills, France	8,346,000	7,302,000
Adv against securities	2,915,000	2,986,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,252,000	5,252,000
Circulation	76,539,000	76,992,000
Total cred cur acct's	25,971,000	23,909,000
Treasury	5,366,000	4,642,000
Sinking fund	8,961,000	8,854,000
Private	11,268,000	9,988,000
Total sight liabilities	102,510,000	100,901,000
Ratio	53.70%	53.92%
Bank rate	2%	2%

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

Gains in surplus, reserves and assets were shown for 1930 by the Travelers Insurance Co. Combined figures of the Travelers Insurance Co., the Travelers Indemnity Co. and the Travelers Fire Insurance Co. showed a gain in surplus for the year of $378,321, an increase in reserves for the protection of policyholders of $37,120,225 and a gain in assets of $25,468,966. Other gains were: Increase in total premium income, $928,485; increase in total cash income, $3,353,093; increase in life insurance in force, $154,380,217. Total life insurance in force at beginning of the 1931 year was $4,889,122,692.

CHILDS CO. PROFITS

Net profit of Childs Company for year ended Dec. 31 of $1,187,448 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., but excluding $152,387 profit and loss credit adjustment, is equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $2.31 a share on the 362,370 common shares. Including $152,387 surplus credit adjustment, earnings were $1,339,835, equal to $2.73 a common share. This compares with net profit of $1,277,138, or $2.56 a share on 362,320 common shares, in 1929.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

BERLIN—Preliminary report of German General Electric for the year ended Sept. 30 shows net profits of R. M. 14,231,000, compared with R. M. 19,173,000 in the previous year. Sales aggregated R. M. 520,000,000, compared with R. M. 580,000,000. Present unfilled orders amount to R. M. 250,000,000, compared with R. M. 380,000,000 a year ago.

GENERAL BAKING'S ANNUAL REPORT

Pamphlet report of General Baking Corporation for the year ended Dec. 27, 1930, shows net earnings after all charges, including depreciation, interest and taxes, of $5,109,410, equivalent after dividends on General Baking Corporation's $8 preferred stock to $4.41 a share on 992,980 $8 preferred shares, dividend on which was halved in April, 1930. In the preceding year, net earnings totaled $7,170,381, equivalent to $6.49 a share on the $6 preferred stock, and, after $6 dividends on the preferred, to 14 cents a share on 3,472,360 common shares.

On the proposed new capitalization of General Baking Corporation, 1930 net earnings were equal to approximately $2.74 a share on 1,549,803 common shares after preferred dividends, compared with $4.15 a common share in 1929.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 27, 1930, showed current assets of $8,153,923, of which $5,574,152 was cash. Current liabilities totaled $2,438,770 and working capital $5,715,153.

CITY INVESTING REPORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The report of City Investing Company for the seven months ended Nov. 30, 1930, shows net income of $3,374,471 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after allowance for dividend requirements on 3011 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent preferred stock, excluding shares in treasury, to $56.03 a share on 60,000 shares of common stock outstanding at the close of the period. Earnings for the above period include profit of $3,804,850 on the sale of property.

COOPER-BESSEMER GETS ORDER

NEW YORK — Cooper-Bessemer Corporation has received an order from Western Gas Co., El Paso, Tex., for eleven 800-horsepower gas engine compressors at total cost of $375,000.

ELECTRIC BOND IN BUCHAREST

Wall Street reports state that French financial interests are opposing the attempt of Electric Bond & Share interests to obtain a perpetual franchise for the electric light and power service of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. It was indicated the French interests were bringing pressure to bear so that the franchise will not be granted to the American group without French approval. The reports said Hydrofina, the Franco-Belgian Electric Company which operates the Bucharest power system, would be willing to sell its Bucharest interest to Electric Bond & Share, but the negotiators have been unable as yet to agree on a figure.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Public works and utilities have taken the lead in new construction volume since the first of the year in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. Awards for this type of construction aggregated $72,975,700 during the period from Jan. 1 to 23. Nonresidential building followed with $57,343,600, and new residential construction totaled $39,704,400. The total awards for all types for the period shows an average of $8,948,600 a business day, compared with a daily rate of $9,593,600 for December and $12,460,600 in January last year.

EXCHANGE MEMBERS EXPELLED

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today announced the expulsion of Philip L. Smith and Philip W. Smith and the suspension for one year of Henry M. Wreszin. All are connected with Barbour & Co. The firm, which acted as specialist in certain issues for other brokers, was found to have supplied stocks owned by itself rather than buying stock in the open market in executing orders for other brokers and to have charged commissions without disclosing that it was supplying its own stock.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT OFF

Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States continued to decline during the week ended Jan. 24, the National Electric Light Association reports. The total of 1,710,345,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,727,072,000 kilowatt hours for the preceding week and was a decrease of 5.9 per cent from the corresponding week last year.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THURNBLAD AND HALL PLAY OFF

Chicagoans Meet for the World's Three-Cushion Billiard Title

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R	B.G.	P.C.
Allen Hall	5	1	8	28	.833
A. J. Thurnblad	5	1	7	44	.833
J. M. Layton	5	2	8	31	.714
Otto Reiselt	4	3	8	42	.571
T. S. Denton	3	4	11	60	.429
F. S. Scoville	3	4	6	50	.429
Charles Jordan	1	6	7	55	.143
D. S. Jacobs 6 6	1	6	6	71	.143

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Second place may yet be claimed by J. M. Layton of St. Louis, dethroned champion, in the world's title tournament at three-cushion billards here. Layton defeated Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, in a match for third place yesterday, and as Layton now has a record of five won and two lost, he will be on a par with the loser of tonight's title battle and will play off for second place tomorrow.

Allen Hall and Arthur J. Thurnbald, both Chicagoans, meet tonight for the big prize. Each has won five games and lost only one. It was Hall who crowded Layton out of the title running, and the chances are he could defeat the St. Louis entry again if forced to meet him for second place. Hall, however, is favored to win the crown, and in this case Thurnbald would face Layton, with the latter favored to win.

Layton was in great stroke in beating Reiselt 50 to 32 in 33 innings, the fastest game of the entire tournament. Reiselt shot point-an-inning billiards, leading by 8 to 6 in four innings, but from the fifth on Layton never gave him a chance. At the end of the tenth Layton had pushed out ahead to a lead of 117 to 8 and in 25 innings he had the advantage 47 to 22. Last year it was Layton and Reiselt who played for the title. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—2 1 3 0 3 4 1 1 1 1 4 1 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 4 2 0 2 6 2 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—33. High run 6.

Otto Reiselt—4 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0 1 1—32. Innings—32. High run 5.

The day's only other game fell to T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, who defeated D. J. Jacobs of St. Louis, 50 to 44, in 49 innings. Denton established the high-run mark of the tourney, when he ran 11 in the twentieth inning. This run followed a string of eight made in the previous innings, giving him 19 caroms for two innings. In spite of these windfalls, it was all Denton could do to nose out Jacobs and tie Scoville for fifth place in the tourney. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 8 11 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—50. Innings—49. High run—11.

D. J. Jacobs—2 1 1 0 4 0 1 4 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—44. Innings—48. High run—6.

J. R. ANGELL DEFENDS HUGE GATE RECEIPTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—President James Rowland Angell of Yale University, defending the policy of gate receipts for football last night, said Yale does not expect to ask her alumni to endow athletics. President Angell spoke to representatives of some 75 Yale classes, attending the fortieth anniversary meeting of the Yale Alumni University Fund Association.

"Despite abuses, which have grown up at some institutions, as the result of the huge gate receipts for football, these abuses are being rapidly corrected," said the president. "The money is now generally used for proper purposes, such as the development of intramural sports, and the like."

Expressing the opinion that the general trend in the policies of collegiate and intercollegiate athletics was sane and wholesome, President Angell said there was always the danger, with large amounts of money available, extravagant methods would be encouraged and that sports would be conducted as spectacles rather than in interests of the students in general.

"Intercollegiate games," he said, "should be carried on within the bounds of such reasonable expenditures as can be provided by the participant, or by special gifts, or by sales of tickets to witness the contests."

REX BEACH LOW GROSS WINNER

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Rex Beach, the novelist, led the field as the Artists and Writers Golf Association closed its two-day special golf events here yesterday. Beach, with an 80 Tuesday and 74 yesterday, won the individual gross score honors for 36 holes with a total of 154. Low net honors went to Duncan Stewart, writer, with his 19 handicap giving him a net of 67. Three teams were tied for the best-ball prize. Owen Davis and Floyd Parsons, writers, Beach and Frank Craven, playwrights, and Rube Goldberg, cartoonist, and John Golden, novelist, deadlocked with scores of 56.

MANITOBA SIX WINS AGAIN

DAVOS, Switz., Jan. 29 (AP)—The University of Manitoba graduates hockey team continued its triumphal march across Europe yesterday by defeating a Davos team, 2 to 1. MacKenzie and Watson combined to score the two Canadian goals, each tallying on a pass from the other. Three of the Manitoba players were in the penalty box when the winning goal was made. The Canadian team has departed for Poland to play in the world's championships at Warsaw.

TRIPLE TIE FOR MEDAL

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—George Cornes of Bisbee, with a card of 76, won the medalist honors of the Arizona state golf championship in a playoff with Hi Corbett and Tom Cooley. The three had tied during the qualifying rounds at the Tucson Golf and Country Club with scores of 77. Corbett scored a 78 and Cooley, who won the title, shot a 79 in the playoff.

VETERAN SCOUT NAMED MANAGER

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29 (AP)—Charles (Chick) Fraser, scout and coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates for 18 years, was named yesterday by Sidney Weil, president of the Cincinnati Reds, as manager of the Peoria Three-Eye League team. The Reds operate Peoria as a development farm for young players.

CANADIAN GOLF DATES

TORONTO (AP)—The Canadian amateur golf championship will be held Aug. 10 to 15 over the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club in Montreal. The interprovincial matches for the Willingdon Cup will be played Aug. 7 and 8 over the same course.

J. P. SMITH TO COACH N. C. STATE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—John P. Smith of Hartford, Conn., former University of Notre Dame football star, has been appointed head football coach at North Carolina State College, succeeding Coach Tebell.

BY-PLAYS

THE MORE THE MERRIER

IF MANY more amateurs follow Bobby Jones, Bill Tilden, Francis T. Hunter and Pat O'Hara Wood into the professional ranks during the next few months, the year 1931 will come close to going down in sporting history as a record breaker so far as that phase of sport is concerned. It is difficult to recall when so many of the top-notch amateurs have turned professional in so short a space of time as has been the case during the last two or three months. It may be true that some of these amateurs have passed the peak of their playing ability; but there is not one of them who would not be considered as having a good chance of winning a big tournament. Just what the final outcome is going to be is rather difficult to foresee, but it certainly looks as if there would not only be a decided increase in the number of professional competitions, but also a big increase in amateur-professional conflicts, and both of these eventualities would be fine for sports in general.

There has always been a question as to how many tennis players would follow Tilden into professional ranks. When it was hinted a number of years ago that he would soon quit the amateur ranks, provided he was not previously legislated out of them by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, many believed that a number of the leading amateurs would go over with him. Now he has taken the step, the question becomes even more acute, and it would not be at all surprising if several more, not only in this country but also in Europe, took the step. That Hunter should have followed Tilden should not cause any great surprise; but if rumors which appear to be quite persistent and yet at present have really no authentic backing come to fruition, professional tennis tournaments should become quite common before many seasons have passed.

And there is another thing which this is sure to lead to, and that is the sanctioning of open tennis tournaments between amateur and professional players. The U. S. L. T. A. is favorably inclined to such a step, but the international organization is opposed to it. Just why it should oppose it is hard to understand, as open golf tournaments have proved very successful, and there is every reason to expect a similar result in tennis circles. As time goes on more and more of the amateurs will take the big step, and as the ranks increase in number and quality the tennis solons will be forced to recognize the real worth of amateur playing against professional, with the result that open tennis tournaments will become as common as open golf tournaments, and it must be admitted that they are common enough.

ONE VICTORY FOR "THE BOYS"

With announcement being made by the Harvard athletic authorities that the Crimson baseball coach will be on the bench in all of the games played by the Crimson this coming spring, a victory must be listed for "the boys." Last spring Harvard agreed with Yale to have the coach leave the bench during their games. The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, of which Yale is a member, also has its games played with the coaches off the bench, thus leaving it to the players to work out their own salvation. Last year the plan seemed to work very well; but reports from Harvard showed that the players would rather have the coach on the bench than off it, and so the announcement that the Crimson coach would not be called upon to leave the bench in any Harvard game in 1931 does not come with any surprise.

WHY NOT A MARTIN RACE?

The name of Martin promises to figure quite prominently in indoor track and field sports this winter, as two runners by that name will represent foreign countries, while there are two by the same name in this country who can make things interesting for the visitors if they both compete and show the form they have shown in past years. The visitors are Dr. Paul Martin of Switzerland, present A. A. U. 1000-yard indoor champion, who is to defend that title next month; and Seraphin Martin of France, who is credited with having run 800 meters in the fastest recorded time. To match them the United States has S. H. Martin of the Boston A. A. and O. J. Martin, last year's Purdue University captain. At their best the quartet would make a two or four-mile relay team that would be hard to beat.

QUITE A SUCCESSFUL "BUSINESS MAN GOLFER"

Since deciding to become a "business man golfer," George von Elm, one of two golfers who have succeeded in eliminating Bobby Jones from a United States amateur golf championship tournament in the last seven years, has taken part in six championship tournaments on the Pacific coast, and that he has made his new step a paying venture may be judged from the announcement that he has earned no less than $7447 in these tournaments. In fact, he has done so well that his name heads the list of earnings for the tournaments, leading such star professionals as Johnny Golden, Leo H. Diegel, Horton Smith, Walter C. Hagen and Tommy Armour. If the United States amateur champion of 1926 can keep up his present pace, he will have little difficulty in making both ends meet.

Thirteen Matches Played First Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The seventh annual championship for unranked squash tennis players, for the title vacated by Frederick J. Walters Jr. by his promotion into Class B, got under way yesterday, with 93 players listed in the draw, at the City Athletic Club.

Thirteen matches were completed, 12 in the first round, while the other brought William K. Rice, of the Harvard Club, into the third round, as the result of a three-game victory over P. S. Patton, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 7—15, 15—7, 15—1. Rice is regarded as one of the possible winners of the tourney, and his play showed good, steady squash.

Several members of the Yale Club team were among the first-round winners with E. D. Gallaudet the leader. He had quite a battle before he got accustomed to the strange courts, but finally defeated David Fluegelman of the home club, 15—17, 15—10, 15—5. Other Yale Club winners included Mead Treadwell, C. F. Weidlich, and Edward C. Hogan, who sprang a surprise by defeating the veteran Merle Johnson, one of the best players of the Park Avenue Squash Club, in straight games, 15—5, 15—1. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Milton Cohn, City A. C., defeated Ensign William Conklin, Westchester C. C., 15—3, 15—10.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated David Fluegelman, City A. C., 15—17, 15—10, 15—5.

William P. Hoffman, Bayside L. T. C., defeated Fred Finkelstein, City A. C., 15—4, 15—9.

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., won from J. L. Carey, Yale Club, by default.

E. S. Bartow, Fraternity S. T. C., won from G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, by default.

Hunt T. Markwald, Short Hills Club, defeated A. W. May, City A. C., 15—11, 18—17.

J. M. Cowen, City A. C., defeated J. R. Kiernan, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—9.

Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, defeated Carlton Block, City A. C., 11—15, 15—11, 15—8.

Edward Rosenthal, City A. C., won from J. O. Bulkley, Yale Club, by default.

C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated John Champlain, Port Washington, N. Y., 15—3, 15—4.

Edward C. Hogan, Yale Club, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—5, 15—1.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, won from E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Cub, by default.

Second Round

William K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity S. T. C., 7—15, 15—7, 15—1.

FLAHERTY MEDAL TO WENTWORTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Henry S. Wentworth '31, center, has been awarded the Flaherty Medal, emblematic of the most valuable player and the greatest inspiration to the University of Washington football team during the past season. This award has been made each year to the most outstanding member of the gridiron squad since 1908, and this year's presentation was made at the annual meeting of the varsity and freshman squad held recently.

FURMAN DROPS BASEBALL

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 29 (AP)—Furman University athletic authorities yesterday announced the elimination of intercollegiate baseball from the school's activities, due to lack of interest and the slump in athletic income in the last several months. Furman is the first South Carolina institution to take this step.

CONGER DEFEATS MARTIN

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Ray M. Conger of the Illinois A. C. raced Dr. Paul Martin, Swiss star, into submission last night in the 1000-yard special, the feature event at the Newark A. C. indoor meet, to win by five yards, with Frank Nordell, New York University's freshman in second place. Martin was third. The time was 2m. 17.8s.

KANSAS CITY CLOSE TO LEAGUE LEADERS

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	15	1	6	74	44	30
Chicago	14	2	11	67	51	28
Kansas City	13	2	9	40	28	26
Minneapolis	11	1	13	41	54	22
Duluth	11	1	11	44	42	22
Buffalo	8	3	10	30	40	16
St. Louis	4	0	16	27	64	8

RESULT JAN. 28

Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29—Held scoreless in the opening period, the champion Kansas City Play-Mors rallied in the second and third periods to defeat the Minneapolis Millers, 2 to 1, in the ice palace here last night. The victory sent Kansas City to third place, only two points from the second-place Chicago Shamrocks and four points from the league-leading Tulsa Oilers.

The first Pla-Mor goal was by Ken Dunfield and Wilfred Ranger, after 17m. 2s. of play in the second period, the former driving the puck into Minneapolis' net on a pass from his team mate. The third period was only 2m. 58s. old when Joe McCormick, taking a pass from "Slim" Halderson, the huge defenseman, scored the second Kansas City goal. The Minneapolis score was made near the middle of the final period on a fast shot by DePaul. The same teams will play the second game of their series here tomorrow night. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Dunfield, Goodman	lw..rw	Gordon, DePaul
Mitchell, Campbell	c.....c	Johnson, O'Neil
Ranger, McCormick	rw..lw	Redding, Lessard
Halderson, Healey	ld......rd	Coutu, Carbol
Jamieson, Jagunich	rd............ld	Munro
Byrne	g............g	Levine

Score—Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Dunfield, McCormick for Kansas City; DePaul for Minneapolis. Assists—Ranger, Halderson for Kansas City; O'Neil for Minneapolis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	8	1	4	41	38	17
Niagara Falls	6	2	4	38	25	14
Guelph	5	2	5	29	31	12
Stratford	6	0	7	37	35	12
Oshawa	5	1	7	36	33	11
Kitchener	4	2	7	29	48	10

RESULTS JAN. 28

Stratford 3, Kitchener 2.
Oshawa 9, Galt 4.

CLEVELAND OFFICIAL HONORED

CLEVELAND, O.—Fred W. Blaisdell, president of the Public Athletic League, has been appointed to the ice hockey committee of the American Olympic Association for 1932 and to the ice hockey committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for 1931.

PORTLAND SIGNS FLAGSTEAD

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Portland Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League announced yesterday the acquisition of Ira Flagstead, veteran outfielder, who obtained his unconditional release from Pittsubrgh under the 10-year rule.

New York A. C. Has Three-Round Lead

METROPOLITAN CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
New York A. C.	10	0	52	18	1.000
Columbia Univ. Club	9	1	60	10	.900
Princeton Club	7	3	44	26	.700
Crescent A. C.	6	4	44	26	.600
Harvard Club	4	6	26	44	.400
Yale Club	3	7	30	40	.300
Park Avenue S. C.	1	9	13	57	.100
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	10	11	50	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—New York Athletic Club, the unbeaten leaders, practically settled the chances of Princeton Club in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championships when its team defeated the visitors in the tenth round yesterday afternoon, on the Winged Foot courts, 6 to 1. While Princeton Club still has a mathematical chance to overtake them, in the four remaining rounds, the three-round lead of New York Athletic Club is practically unbeatable.

Columbia University Club, winners for the past three years, kept pace with the leaders by defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 5 to 2, on the courts of the latter. The champions had a makeshift team, without the aid of Rowland B. Haines, its leader, or several others of its principal stars, and Fraternity Club, which had gotten together a full team for the first time this season, took two matches.

Harvard Club passed Yale Club in the standing by defeating Park Avenue Squash Club on the Harvard Club courts, 6 to 1, while Yale was defeated over in Brooklyn by the Crescent Athletic Club team, 5 to 2. This places the New Moon team in fourth place, one round behind Princeton Club. The summaary:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, won from H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, by default.

Barnwell Elliott, New York, won from N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, 18—14, default.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, won from Edwin Muller, Princeton, by default.

M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton, 13—15, 15—7, 15—10.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York, 17—14, 15—17, 15—11.

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—8, 15—13.

J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated Carl H. Donner, Princeton, 15—11, 15—10.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

H. P. Cole, Fraternity, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia, 15—5, 15—12.

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15—13, 15—3.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—12, 18—14.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 12—15, 15—12, 15—8.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, 15—12, 12—15, 15—7.

S. R. Greene, Fraternity, defeated F. V. Brodil, Columbia, 15—13, 15—12.

C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—1.

HARVARD CLUB 6, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 14—17, 15—7, 15—8.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue, by default.

G. B. Woods, Harvard, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 14—17, 15—10, 15—9.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—13, 18—16.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard, won from Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, by default.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—11.

R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—9.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale, 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 15—12, 15—7.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—8, 15—7.

R. J. Larner, Yale, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 12—15, 15—13, 18—17.

J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 9—15, 15—12, 18—13.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—9, 9—15, 15—4.

J. C. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated David Dibbell, Yale, 18—16, 17—18, 15—13.

SPRINGFIELD WILL BATTLE WITH TIGERS

The Springfield Indians, leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing since the start of the season, invade the Boston Garden tonight to play the Boston Tigers. The Tigers have been unable to defeat Springfield this season, but came close to it last Saturday when the Indians were awarded a questionable goal by the referee.

Although the Indians were far ahead of all the other teams in the circuit earlier in the season, today, by reason of losing Joe Jerwa, Jack Beattie and Cecil Dillon to the New York Rangers, they are not so powerful and Providence easily disposed of the Indians in the last two games by scores of 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.

The Tigers may play without their starting left wing Johnny Loucks, but will be strengthened by the return of Alvie Wilson and Bill Brander, recent absentees. Springfield will start Deacon Waite, star center of the Tigers the last two years who was drafted by Rangers and recently sent to the Indians.

TECH PLANS TO ENTER RUNNER

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Georgia School of Technology, represented in the 1928 Olympic Games by the broad jumper, Ed Hamm, plans to send a Marathon runner to the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles. Amos Miller, a freshman, has shown such form, speed and stamina at Tech that Hamm, now head track coach, and Trainer Mike Chambers are counting on him for the Olympics.

RAIN HALTS GOLF PRACTICE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 29 (AP)—More than 100 of the nation's leading professional golfers, here for the tenth renewal of the winter open golf championship of Texas starting tomorrow, were forced to remain idle yesterday while a slow, drizzling rain soaked the fairways and greens of the Brackenridge Park Golf Course here. Prize money is reported to total $8500.

DE ORO DEFEATS COPELAND

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Alfredo de Oro of Cuba, former world's champion, defeated Fred Copeland of New York, 40 to 26, in yesterday's match in the Eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament. The match went 48 innings with de Oro having a high run of 5 and Copeland 2.

OAKES TO COACH AT MONTANA

MISSOULA, Mont. (.—Selection of B. F. Oakes, line coach at the University of Nebraska, as head football coach of the University of Montana, has been announced here by President C. H. Clapp.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 122

GEORGE REGINALD HORNER

Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born May 28, 1909, at Linden, Ont., Can. He is a right-hand shot, is 6ft. 1in. in height, weighs around 178 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1923-24—Knox Presbyterian Church Bantams
1924-25—North Toronto Midgets
1925-28—Toronto Marlboro Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1928-29—Marlboros-Toronto, National Hockey League
1929-31—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

GEORGIA LEADS SOUTHERN RACE

Defeated Auburn Quintet Jan. 23 for Eighth Victory in Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29—University of Georgia's high-riding basketball quintet turned back the Auburn five in a thrilling finish at Athens on Jan. 23, to maintain its lead over Southern Conference rivals with eight victories. It was a nip and tuck contest throughout with the crack Auburn team tossing three free baskets out of as many tries in the closing moments. This desperate bid, however, fell short and the Alabamians were left trailing by 30 to 27.

The victory of the Athens team removes what appears to be the highest barrier to Georgia success in the pre-tournament games. True, the Georgians must face Georgia Technology, a traditionally hard opponent, on Jan. 31 and later meet Kentucky, a team that is always formidable, but the rest of the schedule seems free of difficult obstacles.

Last year Georgia gave evidence of future greatness by defeating North Carolina in their meeting in the Conference tournament in Atlanta. The Tar Heels had previously been considered a prime favorite to win the championship. Georgia, however, could not stand the pace after this signal triumph and fell in turn before Alabama, eventual winner of the championship.

Alabama Close to Lead

This same Alabama team has just finished a tour of Louisiana, winning four games, two each from Louisiana State and Tulane, and is close on the heels of the leading Georgians with seven Conference victories. In addition to the recent victory over Auburn, Georgia has piled up convincing scores over Florida on two occasions and has gained impressive victories over South Carolina, Clemson, North Carolina State, Tennessee, and Georgia Technology.

The experienced Georgians are again being tutored by the veteran mentor and athletic director, H. J. Stegeman. The team has two men in the opening lineup who are playing their second year, while two others are playing their third and last year. In a game where close teamwork is highly essential, this seasoned group is bound to go far toward success. This Georgia squad is replete with talent. The leader, Capt. Sanford W. Sanford '31 began his career as one of the best centers in the Conference, and then, by way of showing his versatility, stepped up into a forward's berth the following campaign, to gain All-Southern honors. The goal shooting of Captain Sanford at forward this season has placed him third among the high scorers with 58 points, while his floor work is up to the usual high standard.

The veteran, T. R. Moran '32, plays the opposite position, and his play under the basket also has been excellent. Early in the season it looked as though Moran would be displaced by W. M. Strickland '32, substitute center in 1930, but a turn in events has placed both in the lineup, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Strickland Brilliant

V. S. Smith '32, Georgia's great all-around athlete, was the regular pivot man last season, but his temporary inability to play sent Strickland into the place, and the latter has been playing brilliantly. In fact, Strickland has been the mainspring of the offensive and is now second high scorer in the organization with 59 points. The stationary guard position is handled by the veteran T. H. Reeder '31, who has held opposing scorers well in hand. LeRoy S. Young '33 takes care of the opposite position and has made some great shots in his rôle of running guard.

Several experienced substitutes and some very promising sophomores are available for replacements. The center position is especially well fortified by McCarthy Crenshaw '33 and Harold Hill '33. F. C. Terrell '32, a member of the 1930 squad, has done some capable work as a substitute forward this year. Guards are the most numerous of the aspiring cage candidates. J. C. Bryant '32 was a reserve guard last year, while L. M. Leathers '32, Georgia's great football guard, is making a serious try for the same position on the basketball team. M. L. Hodgson Jr. '33, L. T. Collings '33 and J. I. Chandler '33 are all likely looking guard material from the 1930 freshman team, while W. S. Pound '33 is the most promising man among those seeking forward positions. With a strong array of veterans and new men the Georgians are certain to make a strong bid for the championship in the March tournament.

Georgia Technology had only fair success on its eastern holiday trip, but showed possibilities by playing to close scores in the losing battles against strong opponents.

Atlanta Looks Better

Since returning to Atlanta Coach Roy Mundorff's charges have shown great improvement and may become serious championship contenders by the end of the campaign. In six Conference battles Technology split a two-game series with Florida, dropped a game to North Carolina State and bowed before that ancient and honorable rival, University of Georgia, in a bitterly fought contest. On the credit side of the ledger, however, came brilliant victories over the better-than-average Vanderbilt and Tennessee teams.

The 1931 Technology team is led by Capt. H. F. Wages '31, a great running guard playing his third year; C. T. Raines '32, who plays center, and W. M. Peckins '32, interchangeable forward and center. The remainder of the team has been picked from newcomers and reserves. On those occasions when Perkins replaces Raines at center, the forwards are filled by H. T. Gooding '33 and J. H. Phillips '33. Gooding has blossomed out into a sure shot and most valuable player. The stationary guard position opposite Captain Wages is being cared for by E. D. Herron '31, a member of the 1929 squad but out last year, and J. R. McArthur '33. McArthur has also been tried at center where he has performed creditably. T. G. Jones '31, star end on the football team, is a substitute guard.

Georgia Technology holds the honor of having the Conference high scorer on its squad for the dashing Perkins is far ahead with a total of 70 points.

Golf Fares Well During 1930 Season in the Sunny Southwest

East of the Mississippi, in the Deep South, However, Conditions Were Not So Good—Few Clubs Plan Improvements This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Golf fared well during 1930 in the sunny Southwest, home of the first big money tournaments in the United States, but across the Mississippi, in the deep South, conditions were not so good.

Through Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, western Florida and western Georgia, the old game of the Scottish moors was in more or less of a decline during the year of depression, 1930. With business in the doldrums and drought playing havoc with the fairways there was little construction during the year and little plan for 1931. Many clubs feel they will be doing well if they repair the ravages of the drought. It was the only section of the country failing to show a big increase in courses and players during the year.

There were bright spots in the picture. Atlanta, Bobby Jones' home green, went along its golfing way rejoicing, with a large increase in play on the public courses, the addition of one new nine-hole course and work being pushed on another municipal links. Bobby's home club, Eastlake, completed a new 18-hole layout during the year and opened it for play.

In the border state of Kentucky activity was in line with that in other sections of the country, with around $150,000 spent on course development in 1930 and an estimated $75,000 contracted to be spent this year. Some Kentucky clubs reported they lost members on account of the business depression but expressed confident expectations of getting them back again.

The three clubs at Lexington and the 15 at Louisville reported business as usual or better during 1930, although no costly improvements or additions are planned. The three-year-old Noble Park golf course at Paducah had its best year financially in 1930 and golf play throughout the Jackson Purchase was large.

The courses in Virginia were hard hit by the drought, the Associated Press survey disclosed, fairways being left almost bare in places. One of the few courses that did not suffer was the famous Cascades layout at Hot Springs, where a $500,000 sprinkling system was installed several years ago. The greenkeepers estimated it paid for itself last year alone. Improvement work was largely a matter of returfing in Virginia, with little money left over for construction of more holes or courses.

Through Texas, Arizona and New Mexico golf had a good year, with the usual list of big money tournaments up for settlement this winter and considerable building activity proposed for 1931.

New courses are either projected or under way at Houston, Corpus Christi and Borger, Tex., and Phoenix, Ariz.

PROVIDENCE REDS BEAT SPRINGFIELD

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	19	0	4	90	47	38
Providence	14	5	5	77	46	33
Boston	8	1	15	55	70	17
Philadelphia	7	3	14	48	63	17
New Haven	6	3	16	39	83	15

RESULT JAN. 28

Providence 3, Springfield 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—The Providence Reds outskated Springfield's Indians in a blistering first period to score two goals of a 3-to-1 victory. The Reds continually carried the play to Springfield territory and were rewarded when Cook outsmarted Moore, Springfield goalie, on a brilliant solo effort in 16m. 54s. Hart added the second in 18m. 50s. on a pass from Gaudreault, while Art Giroux got the third just before the final whistle. Springfield's only goal was made by Siebert when the entire forward line of the Reds was trapped in the second period, Siebert taking a pass from Benson for the score. Moore had 34 stops to Murray's 23. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington	lw..rw	Heller, Saunders
Gaudreault, Cook, Harrington	c..c	Waite, Starr, Benson, Grant
Cormier, A. Giroux	rw..lw	Heximer, Maracle
Vail	rd..ld	Callighan, Wilson
Carson, McCaffrey	ld.....rd	Siebert, Wilson
Murray	g..g	Moore

Score—Providence 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Cook, Hart, A. Giroux, for Providence; Siebert, for Springfield. Assists, G. Giroux, Carson, Gaudreault, for Providence. Benson, for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	2	8	65	38	38
Windsor	14	5	10	79	68	33
London	14	3	12	58	52	31
Cleveland	12	4	12	72	66	28
Pittsburgh	11	5	11	64	73	27
Detroit	12	1	17	55	69	25
Syracuse	8	2	19	68	95	18

RESULT JAN. 28

Windsor 8, Syracuse 3.

WINDSOR TRIUMPHS, 8-3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 29—Syracuse Stars dropped deeper into the International Hockey League cellar here last night when they bowed before the sweep of a spectacular Windsor attack, 8 to 3. It was one of the most prolific scoring contests of the season, and placed the Bulldogs in sole possession of second place in the league standing, two points ahead of London and five points behind Buffalo. Windsor scored four times in the first period, three times in the second and once in the third. Earl Robinson, Windsor's forward star, accounted for two goals and one assist that further strengthened his position as the league's leading scorer.

BOWDOIN COACH RESIGNS

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 29 (AP)—Benjamin F. Houser, coach of baseball at Bowdoin College since 1918 besides coaching hockey for the last seven years and acting as trainer for the college's football teams since 1926, has tendered his resignation. The announcement was made by Malcolm E. Morrell, director of athletics, who said it was to become effective June 1, 1931. Houser would make no statement as to his future plans but it was generally understood he would become a professional golfer. He has been adept at the game.

MILLER GOES HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Earl Miller, left wing, has been released from further hockey duty by the Chicago Black Hawks, it is announced here. He was Chicago's leading scorer for part of last season, but since a mishap he has been unable to get into reliable condition. He left for his home in Lumsden, Sask., yesterday. Elwin Romnes has been recalled from the London (Ont.) club to take his place.

CANADIAN SCULLER RETIRES

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 29 (AP)—Elswood Bole, star sculler, has announced his retirement from the sport to devote his time to business. His action breaks up the strongest doubles combination in Canada. Bole and his cousin, Bob Richards, last summer won the doubles title at the Northwest International Regatta, the Canadian championship and the British Empire and international meets.

SWEDEN'S MONARCH IN TOURNEY

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (AP)—Sweden's monarch will take active part in the tennis tournaments on the French Riviera next month. King Gustave, who probably will leave Stockholm on Feb. 4, has entered as a contestant in the Beaulieux tennis matches on Feb. 18. The King will compete as usual under the modest title of "Mr. G." His fame as a tennis player is international. He plays a fast and skillful game and asks no handicaps.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 45, Penn State 38.
Augustana 25, St. Ambrose 22.
Lake Forest 46, Milwaukee Tech 16.
Northeastern 41, Newport N. T. S. 31.
Ohio 42, Marshall 38.
Shurtleff 50, Harris Teachers 14.
Springfield 17, Mass Aggies 12.
West Point 31, Georgetown 30.
West Virginia 35, Geneva College 26.
Wilmington 51, Urbana 18.

BOSTON Y. C. RE-ELECTS COMMODORE NICHOLS

The Boston Yacht Club has reelected William W. Nichols of Lynn as commodore of the Boston Yacht Club for the third successive year. Alexander W. Moffat has been named vice-commodore, Benjamin P. Kimball, reëlected rear commodore, and Walter Burgess, who has held the position since 1906, was named again as secretary-treasurer.

One change was made in the race committee, William L. Carlton taking the place of Frederick Woods. Herbert A. McInnis is again chairman, the other members being Reginald S. Wells, Howard Gannett, Ellard C. R. Mader, Robert C. Martin and Marquis S. Smith.

On the membership committee are W. H. Middleton, chairman; C. Y. Ferris, Ernest F. Hodgson, George K. Briggs, William W. Hall, Wilfred N. Day and Walter Burgess. Members of the executive committee for two years are James R. Hodder, Francis Chamberlain, Edward G. Jay and Wilfrid O. White.

MEXICO CITY SCHOOLS LEAVE 175,000 OUTSIDE

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—One hundred and seventy-five thousand Mexican children in the federal district, comprising Mexico City and environs, are not attending school, according to statistics from the department of primary and normal teaching.

The present situation is due to the limited number of school buildings and the lack of sufficient teachers, it is said. There are now in attendance in the primary schools of the district 200,000 children, slightly more than the number who are being deprived of instruction. Classrooms are already crowded, say the authorities in the department, and it is impossible to accommodate a greater number.

TWO FRENCH RUNNERS SAIL

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—Sera Martin and Jean Keller, two of the best middle distance runners in France, sailed yesterday on the Ile de France for a campaign on the American indoor tracks. Jules Ladoumegue had considered making the trip, but decided to postpone his visit until the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932. "I would rather win the 1500-meter Olympic race than 10 races indoors this winter," Jules said recently. "I don't want to take a chance of injury running on wood." Martin is the 800-meters world record holder.

PATRICK SIGNS REFEREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29—Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, this morning announced the signing of Duncan Sinclair as an addition to the circuit's staff of referees. Sinclair has been working in the California Hockey League for the last two years. The new official will make his Pacific Coast League début at Vancouver next Monday when the Lions meet the Portland Buckaroos.

CONNOR RELEASED

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 29 (AP)—Harry Connor, relief forward of the Ottawa Senators, has been given his unconditional release by the local National Hockey League club. Connor formerly played with the Boston Bruins and New York Americans. He was with Boston last season on a temporary trade for Bill Hutton. The Senators sent him to the London Tecumsehs of the International League this year but he was returned a few weeks ago.

CLOTH BOYCOTT IN INDIA SPURS HOME INDUSTRY

Big Drop in Foreign Imports Brings Sudden Access to Output of 'Khaddar'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—Big increase in India's output of cloth is recorded during the period of the boycotting of foreign cloth, according to the report of the Indian Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The production in gray and bleached goods increased from 140,186,000 yards in July, 1929, to 172,660,000 yards in July, 1930. For the same period the importation of foreign cloth fell from 106,303,000 to 51,745,000 yards.

In colored goods India increased her output by about 2,000,000 yards during July, while imported goods of the same denomination dwindled to the extent of more than 14,000,000 yards.

In recent months the cotton mill industry in Bombay has suffered depression from the closing of many mills due to world conditions, interference of political propagandists and the general feeling of uncertainty. There are growing evidences, however, that the position in the industry is becoming more stabilized. Thousands of mill hands are being reëmployed.

The policy of buying Indian-made cloth, sponsored by the All-India National Congress, is now at its height among the people, and the cult of wearing khaddar (home-made cloth) has appealed to virtually every class. Many who had adopted dress along Europan lines are being urged by public opinion to return to the native types of costume, and men like barristers and other professional workers have recently been picketed in Delhi in this connection. Some who never wore khaddar are being forced to adopt it under the political pressure that is being brought to bear upon them.

Leaders of the textile industry believe that, given freedom from political agitators, many of whom in the last few months have actually dictated terms to some of the larger concerns, there are good prospects ahead of the trade in India. But they recognize the need for developing the business to meet the growing competition of the world.

According to reports received in India, Russia is planning to compete for a share in the Eastern and Indian markets of the cotton textile trade. Expert testimony indicates that the Soviet Government hopes to compete with Japan in securing trade in India, Persia, Mongolia and Afghanistan by reorganizing her mill industry. J. Toole, Labor member of the British Parliament, is cited as having stated that he saw thousands of tons of textile machinery in Russia waiting to be installed. It is estimated that Russia already has 8,000,000 spindles for cotton, wool and artificial silks, and has 810,000 operatives. But as there is a shortage of these goods in the country itself, it may not be possible to export them to any extent as yet.

NEW BOARDING HOME FOR GIRLS IS OPENED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The Girls' Service League of America held opening ceremonies at its new boarding home for girls on Eighteenth Street on Jan. 22. The new home provides accommodations for girls who need board and lodging at low cost for a longer time than allowed at the home run by the league on Nineteenth Street, where girls can be kept only for a short period until they become adjusted, Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, president of the organization, said.

There are so few moderately priced boarding homes where extremely young girls can live decently under proper supervision, Mrs. Hadden said, that the problem of the girls who were obliged to leave the Nineteenth Street house to make room for others was serious.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
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Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
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Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
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Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
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Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30
DINNER 5-7:45
62 WEST 48TH STREET
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Jack O'Lantern Tea Room
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13 EAST 36TH STREET
Luncheon 50c-60c
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Closed Sundays

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Maison A. De Winter
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One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
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'ARMY' LOOKED TO AS SPENDER OF RELIEF FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

other vital budget act and add one more obstacle in the path of avoiding a special session.

How far the Democratic leaders will go in pressing their offer to the Salvation Army is problematical. That they viewed Mr. Payne's blunt declaration as a challenge was unquestionable.

Mr. Payne appeared before the House committee in response to its invitation. The committee is conducting hearings on the Senate's $25,000,000 proposal. These hearings were initiated by Republican House leaders, in the hope of strengthening wavering sentiment in their chamber to the support of the President on the issue.

The Red Cross leader frankly expressed his organization's disapproval of the Senate's proposal. He declared that the Red Cross had pledged itself to supply all the relief that is needed, and is determined to "finish the job, even if it takes three times as much money as that we are now asking."

Taking the Senate floor shortly after Mr. Payne's statement to the House committee, Mr. Robinson declared that the action of the Red Cross in refusing to administer funds that Congress proposed giving it for relief purposes, had done more to "discredit" the organization than anything else possibly could do.

"If the Red Cross refuses to measure up to its standards of the past and refuses to administer appropriations made by Congress, the Congress of the United States will find its own agents to administer these funds," Mr. Robinson said.

SHORTAGE IN TAXES THREATENS SCHOOLS IN DROUGHT AREA

(Continued from Page 1)

kansas have had another drought of education. It was illustrated here last week in an exhibit of the work of the "opportunity schools" of the State Department of Education.

In a big scrawling childlike hand, ran this letter from a father 75 years of age: "Dear son, your mother does not have to write my letters now. I went to our opportunity school. I learn to read and write. I am very happy." This one was from a man of 25: "I learned to read and write. I am very happy because I can read the papers every day."

While Arkansas has been backward educationally, the State has been working energetically to bring it up to standard with such success that its program has gained national attention. Further progress in this period is now admittedly in jeopardy. Indeed the State will do well to hold what it has gained.

Teachers in localities where the dearth of cash is greatest are loyally holding on and will as long as they can. One school came to the verge of closing because six of its teachers made the mistake of living at the same house. They could not cash their school warrants and consequently had no money to pay for their rooms. Their host might have carried along one or two but the half dozen promised to sink his own ship.

The school was saved by a way being found for the teachers to sell their warrants at a 15 per cent discount. Sometimes the discount gets up to 20 per cent. Some county stores will not cash the school or county agents' warrants but will accept them for credit for clothes or groceries.

Expert Service Given

The system of expert service, given directly to the farmer and the farm wife by the county agent and home demonstration agents, now is at its peak in Arkansas. In the extent of this organization Arkansas has done better than many more prosperous states, Dan T. Gray, dean of the college of agriculture at the University of Arkansas, relates with pride. Sixty-five of the 75 counties have county agents and 60 counties have home demonstration agents. The county as a rule pays more than half the expenses.

Dean Gray attributes the counties' progressive agricultural policy to the awakening of planters and farmers, through one calamity after another, to the need for outside expert service such as the agents give.

"Can the advances made be kept intact under the pressure of the drought?" agricultural workers here ask. If the taxes are not sufficient for a county to pay its bills, some on this agricultural staff are going to have a hard time scraping along on what they get from the Federal Government and the State.

Feeding people by the hundreds of thousands is the outward sign of Arkansas' emergency. Even at that not much of it is to be observed. The Red Cross has striven to avoid bread lines. Besides those being fed the disaster has touched a great number who have food, but little more. Confidence however remains indomitable.

"Things generally do not turn out as badly as it appears they are going to," mused one business leader. "In five years Arkansas will be stronger than ever."

Nearly 25 per cent of the banks of Arkansas are closed and almost a quarter of the bank depositors in the State are tied up in them. Drought distress has been enhanced by this financial woe.

143 Banks Close

Doors were shut by 143 banks. The total in the State before the drought was 398. The number looked either by forced closing, by voluntary liquidation, or by merger, was therefore more than one third. However, the last count shows nearly 50 reopened.

"Frozen deposits" have aided these restorations. Depositors have been signed up in advance to keep their money in the bank under restricted rights of withdrawal. Usually the man with only $50 can get it at once, but the larger depositors are barred from starting a "run."

Banking circles credit "runs" with causing most of the bank failures. The largest bank in the State went under after $4,000,000 had been taken out by depositors. With it crashed a chain of 47 banks, of which it was the leader, and also two of the State's principal insurance companies with which it was interrelated.

A run then started on a chain of 13 banks thought to be associated with the big chain, and they also went down. Chain banking has for the time been eliminated from the State.

The two chains broke following the collapse of Caldwell & Co., the big investment house of Nashville, Tenn. The larger Arkansas chain was tied in with the Caldwell concern. Its difficulties precipitated the local bank run. When it was found that the leader could not be saved, managers of all the other banks in the chain were called in, and every one of the 47 closed simultaneously on Nov. 17.

Other bank runs in Arkansas resulted in withdrawal of $1,000,000, it is estimated. Deposits tied up aggregate $35,000,000.

Credit resources are vital to Arkansas agriculture in making a crop, but their decrease is sharply shown in the figures quoted here for bank deposits. Total deposits in state banks are cited at $85,000,000 and in national banks about $30,000,000 more, making a total of free deposits of $120,000,000. Ordinarily it is said deposits would be up to $170,000,000.

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 30

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; vocal trio (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 7:45. Clarence Hayes and orchestra. NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Three songs by Miss Etting. 8.

Marie Gerard, Harriet Lee, William Hain, soloist; quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Musical comedy review and "river" medley. 8:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical show review. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical comedy review. 10.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). Half hour. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Feature, two favorites from "Bohemian Girl." Soloists, quartet and orchestra. 5.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Classical, light opera, musical comedy, ballad review. One hour. 8.

Grand Opera Miniatures (CBS—T). Four selections from Schubert's opera "Rosamunde," "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" and "Quintet" from "Carmen." Soloists and orchestra. 8.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 9:30.

Columbia Male Chorus; symphony orchestra (CBS—T). Debussy, Delibes, and Smetana by orchestra; "Song of the Volga Boatmen" and Brahms' "Lullaby" by chorus. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Glazounow, Mendelssohn, Herbert, Friml, Grieg, and lesser-known composers. 6:20.

Emery Deutsch and his Musical Vagabonds (CBS—T). Four Spanish selections. 7:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Favorites, as "Swedish Coronation March," "Il Trovatore" selections, "Dance of the Hours" and "Bedouin Love Song." 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Stories from New York City police records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). 10:30.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Morgan Trio (WJZ Chain). Three sisters playing violin, piano and harp. 8:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45. 8.

Spotlights in Drama and Literature (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

"The Obsolescence of Machinery" (CBS—T). Dr. Julius Klein's talks now heard on Friday instead of Sunday. 7:45.

Vocal

"College Memories" (WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

"A Night with the Navy" (WEAF Chain). American Singers, a male quartet. 7:30.

Dancing Instruction

"Dancing Class," conducted by Arthur Murray (WJZ Chain). Mr. Murray will open the series discussing the fundamentals of the fox trot. 8:45.

Daytime Programs

(Definitely worth listening to.)

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain). 9:30 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:30 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS). Fifteen minutes. 10 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (CBS). Half hour. 10:15 a. m.

"The Modern Suite"; "Berlioz" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Deems Taylor's "Looking Glass" suite chosen by Walter Damrosch for first half; Procession of the Pilgrims, Waltz, and Rakoczy March of Berlioz. 11 a. m.

"Greeting and Leave Taking" (CBS). Emily Post, acknowledged authority on etiquette, 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio direction of Dorothy Hoyle. 12 noon.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS—T). 2.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WJZ—T). Forty-five minutes. 3:15.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 3:15.

"The Earth as an Engineering Structure" (CBS—T). Dr. William Bowie, government geodesist. 3:45.

Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra (CBS—T). Student players of the well-known Philadelphia music school. 4.

"Merchant of Venice" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

"Y. W. C. A." (WEAF Chain). Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the national board of that organization. 4.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway reports for year ended Dec. 31 preliminary net income of $1,441,064 after taxes and charges, equal to $4.78 a share on the 302,351 shares compared with $2,083,348, or $6.89 a share, in 1929.

NO. INT'L SILVER DIVIDEND

International Silver Company passed the common dividend due to be paid March 1. 1930 payments totaled $5.90 a share, the quarterly rate being reduced from $1.50 to $1 with payment of the Dec. 1 dividend.

The Lines Have Changed Since 1902

JONES-CORBIN ROADSTER OF 1902 — Wide World

Russell Helmert, Who Drove the Car From Ardmore, Pa., to Philadelphia for the Automobile Show, and Miss Isabelle Alexandre, Both Wearing Clothing Appropriate for the Period of the Vehicle.

Auto-graphs

WHIRS FROM ABROAD

Although the motor industry is being promoted in a more leisurely manner beyond the confines of the United States, marked evidences of a gathering momentum abroad trickle through the news.

Good roads are being recognized as essential in building up the motor industry in Asia and Europe. Sweden reports an appropriation of nearly 80,000,000 crowns (about $20,000,000) for road construction and maintenance this year. Portugal, interested in promoting a more flourishing tourist traffic, plans improvements of its road system during 1931.

Even far-away India, in spite of political turbulence, is preparing a road construction program which is expected to stir greater activity in the motor industry. The Government is imposing a special tax on petrol to provide highway funds.

Thirty-two years ago, it is said, the first automobile entered India. Since then 200,000 have been imported into the country, most of them in the last five years. In 1914, reports show there were 2956 cars and trucks in India compared with the 1929 total of 33,500.

FOUR MILES A MINUTE

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British speedster, expects to travel 250 miles an hour in his new "Bluebird" next month at Daytona Beach, Fla. That is 370 feet a second, and slightly more than four miles a minute.

Theorizing on the possibility of traveling 250 miles an hour, Captain Campbell says there is no limit to the pace that a motorcar can travel if the roads are smooth. In other words road development must be looked to if progress beyond the 200-mile-an-hour mark is to be rapid. Engineers can produce motors that will go much faster than present tracks will allow, the captain declared.

SH!—A FORD EIGHT?

Rumors that Henry Ford is to place a new eight-cylindered car on the market are persistent. It would not affect the production of the Lincoln or the present Ford, it is said.

It is doubtful, even if Mr. Ford contemplates a new car, if he will produce it for some time yet. Experience has shown that before bringing another car into the field, he would consider carefully the effect it would have on the automobile industry. This particular period does not seem ripe to observers for his prospective move.

A SYNCRO-MESH ROMANCE

Graham enters the field of syncro-mesh transmissions heretofore occupied exclusively by Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland, La Salle and Cadillac. Therein lies a tale!

Syncro-mesh was merely a theory when Earl A. Thompson, assistant chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, as a boy, stepped out of a car loaned to him by his neighbor. Luckily, however, this boy was the one who had evolved the theory. His neighbor's car, a huge, cumbersome four-speed affair, with a clutch that spun for minutes, it seemed, before the boy could shift without a clash of gears, formed the basis for the great experiment.

"I decided to improve it," Mr. Thompson explained. "I discovered there was an interlocking mechanism between the gear lever and the clutch throw-out which made it impossible to engage the clutch when the gear was in neutral. I made a few changes which allowed my neighbor to shift smoothly and silently at definite speeds. The development of the idea brought the syncro-mesh transmission."

Mr. Thompson worked 12 years developing the idea. He made trips across continents. The idea is this—when the gear shift lever leaves the neutral position it engages one or the other of the cone clutches long enough to syncronize the two revolving members, so that when the final movement of the lever is made, the teeth which interlock to take the drive are traveling at exactly the same speed.

TROUBLE BRINGS FORTUNE

A broken starting gear on the average motorist's car would probably mean a few dollars out of his pocket, but in the case of Louis Vingheroets of Grand Rapids, Mich., it put $50,000 into his pocket.

Instead of buying a new gear, he made one of his own. He sold the patents for $50,000 to the Dow Gas Engine Corporation of New York City. More than five countries now are clamoring for them while five already have started manufacturing.

The new starter avoids the toothed gearing. It is a novel application of the friction clutch drive in conjunction with automobile pick-up and release effects, making a silent action and a frictional contact.

A PRIZE DEVELOPMENT

In a year of propelling automotive development, Col. Howard C. Marmon, vice-president of the Marmon Motor Car Company, received the annual medal of the Society of Automotive Engineers, in recognition of his contributing the most noteworthy automotive accomplishment in 1930.

Mr. Harmon designed the 200-horse power, all-aluminum 16-cylinder engine formally presented to the public at the New York automobile show this month. The engine weighs 930 pounds and is said to attain the highest ratio of power to weight ever developed in a passenger car motor plant.

NEW MARMON MANAGER

Marmon Motor Car Company announces appointment of P. H. Noland, as general manager. Mr. Noland has served as assistant general manager since last June. He graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1908. He was formerly vice-president and director of the Vulcan Steel Products Company.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants"; orchestra.
5:15 "American Hellenic Educational Association."
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:45 "Country Club Doin's."
8:00 NBC, Marian Harris, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Robert Burns"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Recorded Program.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:03 Sport Review; World Bookman.
6:15 Barn Dance; temperature.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch, "Bill Courtnay, U. S. A."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Frank Parker, tenor; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 Pioneers Quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Bruins-Rangers hockey report.
11:20 Ed Murphy's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:30 Fireside Fancies; Orchestra.
6:45 "Romance in Rhythm."
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 Recorded program.
7:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry; music.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "Ten Minutes to Live."
9:00 CBS, "The Forty-Niners."
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective story.
10:00 CBS, Concordia Students' Chorus.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures"; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Bruins-Rangers hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Bernie Cummins's Orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank J. Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Community Fund Program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor, "The Modern Suite"; "Berlioz."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute Recital.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Sup B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Alleghany Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
150 †Alum Co Am	151¼	151¼	151¼
1 Alum Co Am pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Alum Ltd A war	32	32	32
2 Am Austin Car	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Am Cities P & L B	7½	7	7½
8 Am Com Pow A	14½	13⅛	13⅛
7 Am Cyan B	9⅝	9½	9½
4 Am & Fgn Pw war	16¼	16	16
3 Am Founders	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6 Am Gas & El	73½	72½	72½
3 Am Nat Gas	4	4	4
86 Am Sup Power	11½	11¼	11¼
1 Am Sup P 1st pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2 Am Sup Pow pf	84¼	84	84
25 Am Transformer	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Am Ut & G B vtc	4½	4½	4½
1 Appalach Gas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6 Ark Nat Gas A	6⅛	6	6
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
75 †Assoc G & El ctfs	80	80	80
6 Asso G & El A	20⅞	20⅝	20⅛
2 Asso G & El war	¾	¾	¾
7 Asso Ray pf	43⅞	42⅛	43⅛
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	10	10	10
1 Avia Corp Am	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
B			
25 †Babcock & Wil 7	107	107	107
12 Blue Ridge	4	4	4
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	33	33	33
17 Braz Tr & Lt	23⅛	22¾	22⅞
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
10 Cent Pub Serv A	18½	18¼	18½
22 Cent States El	10⅛	9¾	10
1 Chath Ph Al nv	14¾	14¾	14¾
25 Cities Service	17⅝	17¼	17¼
1 Cleve Tract	9	9	9
2 Colomb Syndicate	⅛	⅛	¼
12 Comwlth & So war	2	2	2
2 Commun Wat Wks	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Cons G&E Balt	85	84⅞	84⅞
1 Cooper Bess	18½	18½	18½
18 Cord Corp	7⅛	7½	7⅛
2 Crocker & Wheel	9½	9½	9½
3 Crown C Intl A	7	7	7
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	2	2	2
1 Deere & Co	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
8 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
6 Douglas Airc	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
E			
1 East Util Asso cv	7	7	7
82 El Bond & Sh	43¼	42⅛	43¼
1 Empire Corp	1½	1½	1½
Emp Pub Serv A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
F			
4 Ford Mot Cana A	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
2 Ford Mot France	9¼	9¼	9¼
73 Ford Mot Ltd	18¼	17⅞	18¼
G			
2 Gen Aviation Corp	7	7	7
31 Gen Bak	⅝	½	½
2 Gen Bak pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2 Gen Bak NY new	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Gen Fireproof	24¼	24¼	24¼
8 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	26½	26⅜	26⅜
1 Glen Alden Coal	55	55	55
1 Goldfield Cons	¼	¼	¼
29 Goldman Sachs	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa (1½)	67½	66⅝	66⅝
H			
2 Holing Gold Min (.65)	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Humble Oil (2½g)	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
2 Hydro El Serv (2)	24	23¾	24
I			
1 Ins Co Nor Am (2½g)	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
2 Inter Util B	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Irving Air Ch war	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Ital Super deg rt	1½	1½	1½
L			
1 Leonard Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Loew's war	1½	1½	1½
2 Lone Star Gas	26¼	26	26¼
1 Louis L & E	1½	1½	1½
M			
3 Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Mesta Mach	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Mexico Ohio Oil	1⅜	1½	1½
7 Mid West Util	22	21⅞	21⅞
1 Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7 Mountain Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Murphy Co	41	41	41
N			
5 National Am Co	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Nat Axia	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Nat Bond & Sh	33	33	33
3 Nat Fuel & Gas	25	25	25
1 Nat P & Lgt 6% pf	98	98	98
2 Nat Short T Sec A	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Nestle Le Mur	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11 New Bradford	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 NY Auction	3¼	3¼	3¼
42 Niag Hud Pow	10⅝	10½	10½
4 Niag Hud P A war	2	2	2
3 Niag Hud P C war	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Niag Shares Md	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Niles Bem Pond	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Noma Elec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Noranda Mines	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Nor Am Ut Sec 1st pf	100	100	100
3 Nor & Sou Am A	8⅛	8	8
O			
4 Ohio Cop	¾	¾	¾
P			
2 Pac G&E 1 pf	27½	27½	27½
11 Pennroad Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Piedmont H El Bd rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pierce Governor	5	5	5
8 Pie Bak of Am A	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Pilot Radio A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Pitney Bowes	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Pitts Pl Glass	41	41	41
6 Prince & Whitely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Pub Ser of No Ill rts	22	22	22
2 Pub Util Hold	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10 Pub Ut Hold war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Reliance Manage	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Reynolds Invest	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Roosevelt Field	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
S			
1 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 St Regis Paper	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Salt-Creek Cons	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2 Salt-Creek Pond	7	6⅞	7
1 Saxet Co			
2 Segal Lock	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Selected Indust	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Sel Ind Full pd	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Select Ind pr pf	83	82½	82½
1 Sel Ind full pd stpd	83½	83½	83½
3 Shenandoah	4⅛	4½	4½
1 Shenandoah pf	30½	30½	30½
3 Silica Gel ctf	6	5⅛	5⅛
†20 Smith A O	146¼	145¼	145¼
2 So Cal Ed rts	2	2	2
4 South Penn Oil	23	22½	22½
3 Stand Oil Ind	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
6 St Oil Ky	22½	22⅛	22⅛
†100 St Oil of Ohio	54¾	53⅛	53⅛
2 Strauss Roth	3½	3¼	3½
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Transcont Air Tr	4	4	4
U			
4 Union Nat Gas Can	14¼	14	14¼
2 United Carr Fast	4⅛	4	4
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
25 Unit Founders	8⅝	8½	8½
102 United Gas	10½	10¼	10⅜
2 United Gas war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15 Un Lt & Pow A	26	25¾	26
3 U S Elec Pow	5½	5½	5½
1 U S Foil B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4 United Verde Ex	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Util Pow & Lt	10½	10½	10½
V			
23 Vacuum Oil	56	55½	55½
5 Vick Finance	6¼	6¼	6¼
W			
1 Watson (J W) Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Wil-Low Cafet	4	4	4

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
7 Ala Pow 4½s '67	98	97	97
1 Am Aggre 6s'43 ww	75	75	75
11 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'40	79	79	79
27 Am G & E 5s 2028	97¾	97⅛	97⅛
6 Am G & Pow 6s '39	88¾	88	88
3 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	104½	104½	104½
8 Am Roll M 4½s'33	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Appalach Gas 6s'45	80½	80	80
30 Appalach Gas 6s'45 B	69	68⅝	69
15 Appalach Pow 5s'56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
14 Ark Pow & Lt 5s'56	98	97¾	98
5 Asso Elec 4½s'53	90	89¾	89¾
1 Asso G & E 5s'50	75	75	75
10 Asso G & E 5s '68	76	76	76
9 Asso G & E 4½s'49 C	88⅜	87⅝	87⅝
5 Asso Tel Util 5½s'44 C	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Bell Tel Can 5s'60 C	104	103¾	103¾
4 Bost & Me 6s m '33	708	708	708
5 Can Nor Ry Eq 7s'35 E	108½	108½	108½
3 Caterp Trac 5s'35	98	98	98
13 Cent St El 5½s'54	68¼	68	68¼
14 Cent St El 5s'48	64⅞	64¼	64⅞
20 Chi Dist El 4½s'70 A	91	91	91
3 Cities Ser 5s'66	74	74	74
100 Cities Ser 5s'50	77	76½	76⅝
21 Cities Ser Pow 5½s'52	84	83½	83½
50 Col Gas & E 5s '61	98	98	98
2 Com Ed 4½s '60 e	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Cons Pub 6¾s 3'6	99½	99½	99½
1 Cons Textile 8s '41	20	20	20
13 Consum Pow 4½s '58	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
5 Cont G&E 5s '58a	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 Crucible Steel 5s '40	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	62	62	62
14 East Ut Inv 5s '54a	60¼	59	59
4 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	100½	100½	100½
5 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	85½	85½	85½
5 Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	86½	86	86
2 Garlock Pack 6s '39	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94¼	94	94
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Gillette 5s '40	85⅞	85	85
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Gulf St Ut 5s '56a	98½	98⅛	98½
1 HousGGas 6½s'43ww	89	89	89
5 Hygrade Foods6s'49 A	51	51	51
15 Ill P&Lt 5½s '54 B	101½	101	101⅛
13 Indnapls P&L5s'57 A	100¾	100½	100⅛
71 Insull Util Inv6s'40B	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	72	72	72
7 Jers CenP&L5s'47 B	99½	99½	99½
10 Jers CP&L 5½s '45 A	102⅝	102	102⅝
85 Kan C &PL4½s'61 wi	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Kresge 5s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Lex Util 5s '52	93	93	93
6 LibbyMcN&L 5s '42	94½	94⅜	94⅜
17 Louis P&L 5s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
11 Mass Gas 5s '55	98¾	98½	98½
2 McCord Rad 6s '43 ww	55	55	55
7 Mid West Util 5s '33	97¼	97	97
2 Mid W Util 6s '34	95½	95½	95½
8 Milw ElRy&Lt 5s '71	100⅛	100	100
1 Milw G&El 4½s '67	102	102	102
11 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	91	90⅞	90⅞
10 Miss P&Lt Co 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026 A	103½	103½	103½
20 Nat P&Lt 5s2030 B	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
37 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	73⅜	73⅛	73¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s'50	89	88⅞	89
1 N Eng G&El 5s'48	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 N Eng Gas&El 5s'47	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
11 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	96½	96⅛	96¼
1 Nor Ind P Serv5s66C	101½	101½	101½
35 Nor Ind P S 4½s'70E	92¼	91½	91½
1 Nor State Pw6½s'33	102⅛	102½	102½
15 Ohio Edison 5s '60	100	100	100
15 Oswego Riv Pow 6s '31	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	97	97	97
10 P O&Det RR4½sA'77 n	100	100	100
6 P Tel Corp5sC'60	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	66½	66	66
31 Phila B&WRR4½sC'77	102⅛	102	102
11 Phila El P5½s'72	105½	105	105
50 Phil S G&E4½s'67	102	102	102
2 Piedmont El 6½s'60A	82	82	82
1 Pitts S&B 5½s'47	100	100	100
17 Portland G E 4½s'60	86¾	86½	86½
11 Proc & G 4½s '47	101½	101½	101½
24 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s'80E	95½	95½	95½
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
8 Roch Cent P 5s '53	69½	69¼	69¼
3 St L Gas & Coke 6s'47	51¼	51¼	51¼
11 San Ant P S 5s'58 B	96⅜	96½	96½
3 Saxet Corp 6s'45 A	83¼	82½	82½
7 Shaw W & P 4½s'67 A	95	95	95
10 Shaw W & P 4½s'68 B	95⅛	94¾	94¾
2 Shaw W & P 4½s'70 D	94½	94½	94½
20 Shaw W & P 5s'70 C	102⅞	102¾	102¾
10 Snider Pack 6s'32	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
3 S E P & L 6s 2025Axw	102⅛	102¼	102¼
3 South Cal Ed 5s'51	104	104	104
3 South Cal Ed 5s'52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 South Cal Gas 5s'57	100	100	100
1 So Lt & Pow 5s'57 A	94½	94½	94½
1 Stand G & E 6s'35	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Stand G & E 6s'51	98	98	98
4 Stand G & E 6s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Sun Pipe Line 5s 1940	99¼	99¼	99¼
45 Tenn El Pow 5s'56 new	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
7 Tenn Pub Serv 5s'70	95⅛	94⅛	94½
1 Tex City Gas 5s'48	66	66	66
7 Tex El Serv 5s'60	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	73	73	73
27 Tex P & Lt 5s'56	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
3 Tri Util 5s'79	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20 Un Lt & Ry 5½s'52	87⅛	87⅛	87¼
10 Un Lt & Pow 6s'75	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 West Pa 5s 2030	86⅞	86¾	86¾
1 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	101¼	101¼	101¼

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
17 Canada 4s '60	93⅛	93	93
1 Cuban Tel 7½s '41 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Danish Con 5½s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	71	71	71
4 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
2 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	65	65	65
13 It Sup Pow 6s '63 A xw	62⅛	62	62
5 Parana Bras 7s '58	44	43	44
6 Rio de Janeiro 6½s '59	48⅛	48	48
5 Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	92	92	92

†Actual sales. xdEx-dividend. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. rCash or stock. wiWhen issued. wwWith warrants. xwWithout warrants.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Simple demonstration sells amazing cloth; cleans, polishes furniture without additions; retails 15c; large profit; commission; free sample. WILLIAMS CORP., Dept. 416, Montclair, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 — Princeton, N. J.

Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractive 2 and 3-room apartments from $42 and $50; carefully managed house; Broadway section. Phone Great Neck 4018.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1080 to $3100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY, 128 East 38th, near Grand Central Station; attractively furnished one room, private bath; suitable for business person.

NEW YORK CITY—Apartment and pent house unfurnished for rent. 10-B, 22 East 36th Street.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CLAUDE L. WISNER

Home Builder

REMODELING FLOORS — REPAIRS SCREENS — GLASS ENCLOSURES

15 WILLOW AVE., HEMPSTEAD — Tel. 2603

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION. Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 435 Grant Ave., City Line, 2nd Floor—2-family brick house, 6 rooms, bath. Tel. Laurelton 3444.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will Elva Barlow Call Mrs. Dill. Algonquin 9529

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6863.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Typing of any description; authors' MSS. 40c per 1000 words; carbon copy included. E. E. NICHOLS, 282 Meigs St.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; Grand Central district; mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 2-8291 between 1 and 5 p. m.

PRACTITIONER'S office for part time rent. Phone Plaza 8695 or write Box 565, Westport, Conn.

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.

LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION

My home, which is pleasantly and conveniently located, invites those seeking a quiet place for study. To elderly ladies (Christian Scientists preferred), those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests. Larchmont is accessible to two Christian Science churches, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information and references address Box G-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Most attractive proposition for anyone interested in small hotel with tea room; colonial twin buildings in centre small village in Catskills; 5 public rooms, 27 bedrooms, 12 baths; 1 building open year round; steam heat, electricity; immediate sale to settle estate. Box 314, Woodstock, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.—Comfortable home, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, oil burner; grounds with additional building plot 75x100; private section; sacrifice.

SUZANNE GEDNEY

10 Purchase Street — Rye 671

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$10 to $20 weekly.

Transients $2 per day upward.

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable furnished room with private bath in attractive home (Christian Scientist preferred). Hav. 4-0500.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Upper floor in 2-family house, 6 rooms, enclosed porch, modern improvements; heat and garage optional; terms reasonable. Tel. Republic 9-7756.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 119th and Claremont Ave.—Attractively furnished bed-sitting room; beautiful river view; private family; quiet; particularly suitable for Columbia student; reasonably priced. Cathedral 8-4685.

NEW YORK CITY, 110 Morningside Drive (121st St.)—Delightful locality; vicinity Columbia University; single room, running water (no cooking); inviting, comfortable; business girl. Apt. 64.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St. (92)—Large bed-living room; splendid location; harmonious furnishings; friendly atmosphere; quiet for study.

NEW YORK CITY, 555 West 173rd (Apt. 63)—Desirable outside room suitable double, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges, elevator; private home.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman, experienced helper in home, good sewer; Westchester County desired; references. Address W., 46 Nelson Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.

YOUNG English woman desires position as nursery governess; experienced; riding, swimming lessons given. Box G-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

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CONNECTICUT

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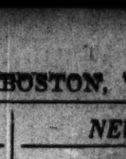
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DAILY FEATURES

Big Hearts

London

A FAMILY consisting of father, mother and 11 children emigrated from England to Texas some 50 years ago, when living conditions in that State were rough and none too easy for the stranger. Just lately one of the "children" (a distant cousin of the writer) returned for a visit to the old country, and, in talking of some of the struggles of those early days, revealed the following little story of the wideness of the love of those parents:

When settled in their new abode, they found their nearest neighbor (some miles away) was a widower who had just been left in sole charge of his nine children, the eldest being about 12 years of age. Knowing that the farmer was necessarily out at his work all day, this father and mother (well encumbered with responsibilities as they were) would often cook large supplies of food and carry them over to their little neighbors.

But as often as not the good things were all devoured at once instead of being apportioned out for several meals in a reasonable way. Realizing this, the father and mother then cleared out their big attic, and made up nine little beds in it; and then, after a serious talk with their farmer neighbor, took all nine children into their home, and fed and cared for them along with their own 11 for several years.

What They Say

Overrides Obstacles

"Genius never lets itself be prevented by circumstances from finding its expression." — *Richard Strauss, composer.*

Women's Influence in Trade

"At the moment, as far as trade is concerned, women are ruling the world. They dictate 95 per cent of the world's purchases."—*William H. Harford, British merchant.*

A Word to the Worker

Workers who gamble in stocks may imagine that they risk nothing but their money, but when they lose their buying power they lose their work-giving power. Thus they create unemployment and, since this unemployment creates still further unemployment, they are actually risking their own jobs.—*Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.*

A Fearless Age

"This is the fearless age for young women. It is an age that dares defy worn-out convention and intolerance and hypocrisy and false modesty."—*Margaret E. Sangster, writer.*

"It Can Be Done!"

"There is no greater sin against progress than the belief that it cannot be accomplished." — *Dr. Roy L. Smith, Simpson M. E. Church, Minneapolis.*

Freedom

"The very essence of freedom is obedience to law."—*President Hoover.*

Brevities

Life: The radiator song—a little hiss each morning.

London Opinion: A resident in a new suburb complains that his house is damp. Too much due on it, perhaps.

Punch: A weekly paper tells us that besides being a famous statesman Mr. Lloyd George was once a poet. We think it best to let bygones be bygones.

Humorist: After giving three farewell performances, a French actress has decided to return to the stage. Much adieu about nothing.

Detroit News: The bottom of the depression has been reached; upon unfolding a new shirt yesterday, L. O. T. discovered there was only one pin in it.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn in a little room.—BISHOP HALL.

Odds and Ends

Tossing the Caber

An ancient Scottish game, known as "tossing the caber," has been taken up by German soldiers, the caber being the trunk of a young tree.

Star Clock

Correct time in the United States is furnished mainly from the Naval Observatory at Washington, where the civil clock is compared with the star clock just before the signals are sent out at noon, 3 and 10 p. m.

Going Up—and Down

An elevator is to be installed for visitors to the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, which are located 750 feet below the entrance to the caves, thus traveling as far underground as New York's skyscrapers tower above it.

Mexico's Presidents

Of the 42 presidents who have filled that office in Mexico, Porfirio Diaz served the longest term, being in office 31 years, while Pedro Lascurian was in office less than an hour.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS—
THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IS 66,305,151. THIS IS APPROXIMATELY ONE PAPER FOR 6 EVERY TWO PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY

Submarine Cables

There are now enough submarine cables laid on the bed of the ocean to encircle the globe 13 times, their cost amounting to more than $250,000,000.

In Lighter Vein

Economy

"Here comes the parade, and your Aunt Helen will miss it. Where is she?"

"She's upstairs, waving her hair."

"Mercy! Can't we afford a flag?"—*Kennebec Journal.*

"Thank you, Daddy, for the teddy bear."
"Oh, it wasn't much."
"That's what I told Mummy."

Cautious

"Sign the hotel register, please."

"Now, don't you hustle me, son! I never sign anything I don't read carefully first."—*Aussie* (Australia).

Ye Simile

"False as Neptune's beard in a beauty pageant."

"Clean—like a head waiter's shirt front."

"As happy as a red ant on a picnic plate."

"Bored as an aviator on a tricycle."

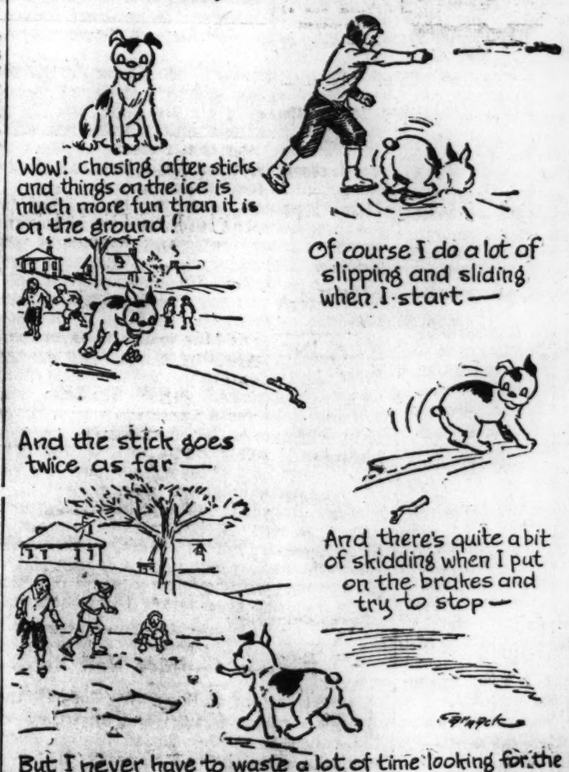
"Prominent—like knees in Scotland."—*Life.*

Fine Board

Boarder: "Say, landlady, this breakfast food tastes just like sawdust."

Landlady: "Nonsense! You don't seem to realize what fine board you're getting."

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Wow! chasing after sticks and things on the ice is much more fun than it is on the ground!
Of course I do a lot of slipping and sliding when I start—
And the stick goes twice as far—
And there's quite a bit of skidding when I put on the brakes and try to stop—
But I never have to waste a lot of time looking for the stick, and that's what tickles me!

Cranberry

AS MARSHY land is the habitat of this hardy, trailing plant, it is not commonly encountered. The plant is found far northward in boreal swamps, even edging the ice sheets, and as far south as Arkansas, but always it requires damp, acid soil. The European cranberry is smaller than the American varieties.

The somewhat woody stems root readily at the nodes. They may creep along the ground or spring up to a foot or more in height. The many shoots generally become entangled with moss and other bog plants to form a densely matted undergrowth.

In June numerous dainty white, or slightly flushed bell-like flowers nod from near the tips of short upright stems. By October the many-seeded red berries dangle above the mass of dull green.

Early in the last century people began to appreciate the fruit prepared as an acid jelly accompaniment to the turkey dinner. This resulted in extensive cultivation of the plant, especially in Cape Cod, but it has since become a profitable industry both south and west. More than 100 varieties have been reclaimed from swamps and bogs to produce annually more than 1,000,000 barrels of the thick-skinned, red berries for market in the United States. If the berries are allowed to ripen on the vines a much richer flavor is obtained.

The word "cranberry" is a modification of "crane's berry," which refers to an imagined resemblance between the shape of the fruiting branch tipped with its flower and the bent neck of this bird.

A Word a Day

Lampoon

This word comes to us from the French *lampon*, originally "a drinking song," so called from the exclamation *lampons!* ("let us drink!") frequently introduced. Considering all the circumstances of such songs, it is not difficult to suppose that their words were abusive or grossly satirical.

We use "lampoon" as a noun to designate a personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive; and as a verb to mean, "to subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing."

Lam-poon' is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in hat, *oo* as in food.

"Ribald poets had lampooned him." (Macaulay.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 1

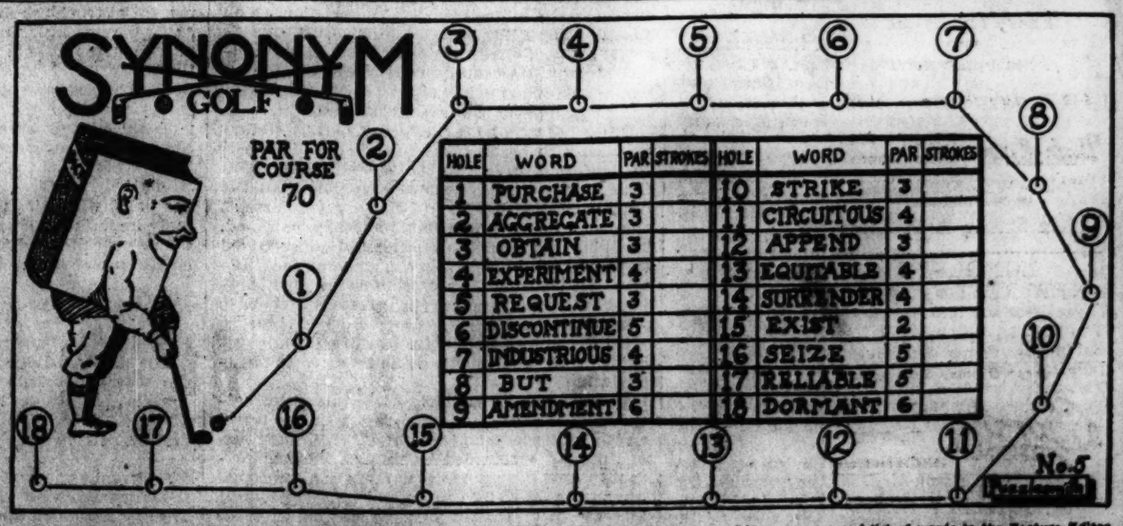
Winner:
J. WESLEY VESEY, Denver, Colo.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Coterie	4	Set	3
2.	Garnish	4	Trim	4
3.	Embarrass	3	Vex	3
4.	Immerse	3	Dip	3
5.	Acquiesce	5	Agree	5
6.	Defense	4	Plea	4
7.	Coalition	5	Union	5
8.	Radiate	5	Beam	4
9.	Liberate	4	Free	4
10.	Margin	4	Rim	3
11.	Noise	3	Din	3
12.	Occupy	4	Fill	4
13.	Partial	4	Part	4
14.	Descry	3	See (C)	1
15.	Redeem	4	Save	4
16.	Capable	4	Fit	3
17.	Scrupulous	4	Nice	4
18.	Sensible	4	Wise	4
		70		65

"Dick Shunary" is of the opinion that had the winner used, for instance, "bow" on hole 5, "band" on hole 7, "ray" (recognized as a verb) on hole 8, "rid" on hole 9, "use" on hole 12, etc., he might have bettered his score. Obviously he chose to "play safe."

Dozens of scores received were lower than 65; in fact, three synonym golfers sent in scores of 55. But in these instances "Dick Shunary" respectfully submits that one or more of the words could not be considered as synonyms (according to the definition cited in the caption under each puzzle), and therefore the scores were disqualified.

"Dick Shunary" thanks those who are sending in their scores, and assures all Synonym Golf fans that their lists will always find an enthusiastic welcome.


SYNONYM
GOLF
PAR FOR COURSE 70
HOLE WORD PAR STROKES HOLE WORD PAR STROKES
1 PURCHASE 3 10 STRIKE 3
2 AGGREGATE 3 11 CIRCUITOUS 4
3 OBTAIN 3 12 APPEND 3
4 EXPERIMENT 4 13 EQUITABLE 4
5 REQUEST 3 14 SURRENDER 4
6 DISCONTINUE 5 15 EXIST 2
7 INDUSTRIOUS 4 16 SEIZE 5
8 BUT 3 17 RELIABLE 5
9 AMENDMENT 6 18 DORMANT 6
No. 5

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CEASE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but STOP is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or antiquiat words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

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EDITORIALS

Burning a Screen of Ninety Years Ago

NINETY years ago, four American women, seated behind a screen at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London because they were not allowed to sit in front of it, planned revolt. The conference had not wanted women delegates; it had indeed regarded their presence as "contrary to the word of God." They would therefore return to America and start a campaign. That was the beginning of the women's movement.

Ninety years afterward, 1930 has been called "Woman's Year." It had become by 1930 perfectly obvious that the screen which sheltered the four women of America, together with other women of their acquaintance in most parts of the world, had been permanently removed, and is now in process of being broken into convenient pieces for the burning. And, from Canada's first woman senator to Germany's first woman master plumber, women in many countries have been engaged in establishing themselves beside men.

To the young woman who has recently stepped into the new mode of living, there is nothing singular in the phenomenon. During 1930 she saw the women of South Africa win their parliamentary franchise; she saw the women of Greece exercise, for the first time, their municipal and communal vote; she saw Norway's two first women members returned to Parliament; and the women of Ecuador and of Turkey achieve equal citizenship; she saw the women of Russia enjoying a greater freedom than ever before. She saw the women of fifteen nations represent their various countries at the Assembly of the League in Geneva, with one among them sitting for the first time as chairman of an assembly committee—and the sight has not astonished her in the least.

Neither has she considered it in any way unprecedented to witness the arrival of two Indian women, the one a Hindu, the other a Muhammadan coming from a family which has hitherto observed the strictest purdah, seated round a table with their male colleagues in London, discussing the weightiest affairs of state. Nor to learn that, away in the "unchanging East," the women have broken bonds in order to meet, not once nor twice, but many times, to debate their own affairs and the affairs which have bearing upon the peace of the world.

It has seemed perfectly natural to watch the women of China organize and operate their Women's Commercial and Savings Bank, and to see women carry off six of the thirty offered places in the stiffest examination of the British civil service for the post of inspector of income tax.

And it has been little more than a nine days' wonder to watch an Amy Johnson make her solo flight to Australia or a Winifred Brown win the King's Cup air race round Great Britain. Possibly the one event which did give her pause for a moment was that strange affair at Bisley, Eng., when a woman, Miss Marjorie Foster, coolly won the King's Prize, probably the most coveted shooting trophy in the world.

The young woman who looks so complacently upon these things is perhaps to be envied, since she is just old enough to enjoy the new fruits, and just young enough to have forgotten their planting. She does not remember the hard awakening, nor the battles that followed it. She knows next to nothing of the long struggle endured in the winning of the franchise. She only dimly remembers the World War.

Her job now is to lend a hand in burning the last broken fragments of that screen of ninety years ago; and, judging by the way she has conducted herself in 1930, it will not be long before she has disposed of it once and for all.

The Upper Silesian Settlement

NOT the least valuable side of the settlement of the Upper Silesian dispute, reached by the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva after long and arduous discussions, is the fact that the extremists neither in Germany nor in Poland will be pleased at it.

The minimum demands of the German Nationalists on the present occasion were that the League itself should hold an inquiry into the allegations of Polish ill treatment of the German minority during the recent elections, that the so-called insurgents, an armed union of former service men, should be dissolved, and that Dr. Grazynski, the governor of Upper Silesia, who is president of this union, should be dismissed. The inquiry will be held by the Poles but the union will not be dissolved, though the individual members doubtless will be prosecuted by the Polish Government, and Dr. Grazynski has not been dismissed, though his connection with the insurgents has been strongly condemned by the Council.

On the other hand, the Polish intransigents will be equally discomfited, for they ascribed the whole trouble to interference from outside Poland. The Council definitely rejected this view. At the same time Arthur Henderson, president of the Council, warned the minority that it was its duty to coöperate with the Government under which it lived—from which it was not difficult to infer that in the opinion of the Council the eyes of Germans in Poland are turned toward Berlin rather than Warsaw, and that their glances are not exactly ignored in the German capital.

The solution reflects great credit on all concerned. In the present state of German opinion, it was very difficult for Dr. Julius Curtius to leave Geneva with the mere half loaf that in a less heated atmosphere would be welcomed as better than no bread. It was not particularly easy for August Zaleski to show the hand of moderation to Germany after a campaign of vilification of Poland which had been carried on in the press and on public platforms throughout the length and breadth of Germany. Germany, moreover, has refused to ratify the trade treaty negotiated last year between the two countries, and this is a very bitter pill for the Poles to swallow.

The third party to the settlement, the Council—not forgetting the much abused but indispensable helpers behind the scenes, the experts—is equally to be congratulated, for the League though the titular guardian of the minorities has no power to act on their behalf other than what is given it by the good will of the majority and by its own prestige.

It should be emphasized, however, that the problem of the minorities in general, and of Upper Silesia in particular, has not been wiped off the map of Europe by the present arrangement. Sooner or later it will be necessary to begin stocktaking of a kind more fundamental and more far-reaching than the one just undertaken, which, however welcome as a sign of the desire to negotiate over the matter rather than fight about it, is a mere mark on the surface of what is one of the most critical issues facing present-day Europe.

An Unintended Indorsement

IT WAS an auspicious moment in the career of Grover Cleveland when one of his supporters, in presenting his name to a nominating convention, exclaimed, "We love him for the enemies he has made!" That single phrase did as much as any other one factor to extend the political power of a rugged and independent President over eight added years.

Before the current presidential term is finished it may prove that Herbert Hoover is equally fortunate in some of the opposition he has incurred. It is no secret that the President has been having hard political going. The combination of the difficulties of the present industrial situation with his own restlessness at the tortuous windings of political maneuvering has operated to increase criticism in many quarters.

But Mr. Hoover's term still has more than two years to run. And in the meantime, the source and nature of much of the criticism which has been directed against him is being disclosed. The disclosure proves altogether creditable to the President. It is very likely to provoke a strong reaction in his favor.

Thus, the first avowedly Republican newspaper of importance to come out against the President's renomination and election proves to be the Chicago Tribune. In its issue of January 16 that journal announces, in its principal editorial, "In midterm Mr. Hoover does not appear probable as his own successor." And it proceeds, by listing political blunders which it charges against the President, to portray the qualifications of the candidate who it hopes will defeat him for renomination.

It is enlightening to consider what the Tribune put down as Mr. Hoover's principal "blunders." They are three. In the first place, Mr. Hoover has sought the enforcement of the national prohibition law, and the Tribune declares that a satisfactory President must show "an unqualified opposition to federal prohibition."

In the second place, Mr. Hoover has favored the promotion of international peace and cooperation, and the Tribune holds that "the Republican Party has been a nationalist party," so that an acceptable Republican President must be free from any suspicion of world-mindedness.

In the third place, Mr. Hoover advocated the use of all the resources of the Government in coöperation with private and local agencies, to overcome the extraordinary economic difficulties which have arisen during his term, and the Tribune looks for a President who will "qualify as an advocate of the limitations of government," by which it means one who is willing to let readjustment and recovery wait on the caprices of individualistic laissez faire.

If Mr. Hoover is to be subjected to attack from within as well as from without his own party, he is fortunate indeed in having the attack open on such issues. A few months of that sort of disparagement would probably insure his reelection by a majority even larger than that which he received in 1928.

Bargain Counter Rail Rates

BOTH custom and necessity support the bargain rates recently announced by western railroads in the United States. There was a challenge to the rail managers in the 40 per cent loss of passenger business in the last decade, and the reduced rates for coach travel are their answer to the intensive motor competition which has hit rail traffic so hard. Pioneering in this respect, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway already has established a "three-class" system which it euphemiously terms "good, better and best," instead of third, second and first.

Other railways have pursued generally similar policies, with coach rates either on a flat basis to California, or a two-cent-a-mile scale; with tourist sleeper rates somewhat higher than the coaches, and with standard sleeping car fares at the same figure which has heretofore obtained. The plan—admittedly experimental—is intended to bring back to the railroads some of the business now moving in motorbuses—as well, perhaps, as some now going in private automobiles—by offering patrons the opportunity to travel in greater comfort and with less time while yet enjoying the equivalent of the lower costs possible by bus.

Definite results cannot yet be measured, although the Santa Fe is satisfied with the travel which has gravitated to its lines. Wider adoption of the plan is retarded by the not illogical reasoning that in granting a reduction in coach fares from 3.6 to 2.0 cents a mile, an 80 per cent increase in patronage must be effected in order to break even, as, obviously, some persons who would travel by rail even at the higher fares are obtaining the advantage of lower rates.

These concessions do not catch the more affluent patronage. To reach them, the resumption of mileage books at a slight reduction in rate, and the lowering of the present Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent to a nominal figure, is at least worthy of experimentation. No one can definitely state whether bargain rates for Pullman travel will draw salesmen back to the railroads, but rail travel is so reduced on many lines that experiments of the nature proposed are wholly in order. The railroads have, as a precedent, the transatlantic steamship lines, which not only established tourist third cabin and cabin class, but lowered their first-class rates as well, with gratifying results in the first two instances, and with apparent possibilities of profit in the last and more recently adopted plan.

The "bargain counter" has seldom failed to produce results; its adaptation to rail travel should be productive of interesting reactions.

The Voice's Enfranchisement

THE power of the voice to charm and to enthrall must have been discovered in the dimmest past of human history, for the sagas of all nations are full of accounts of the voice's magic. It was not, however, till the other day that the voice came fully into its own. Indeed, the success of the action brought in a London court by an English actor against an American film company for having deprived him of his voice by synchronizing someone else's speech with his action in a silent film is likely to establish a precedent that will make the voice as much an inalienable part of a man's personality as his features.

This recognition of the voice's individuality has not come a day too soon. For the wireless, even more than the talkies, has helped to lend the voice an independence of its own. It enfranchised it, as it were. It gave it a local habitation and a name. And who is there to try to deprive the voice of its new-won privileges? Is it not as completely identifiable as any other feature by which people are distinguished from one another? Does one not learn to know the wireless announcer as intimately from his voice as one would from meeting him in person?

Then, too, in a radiocast play, does not the voice succeed in creating the illusion of dramatic action? Indeed, there are many who feel that, when comparing the virtues of a dumb show with those of a radiocast play, the voice alone is more effective than action alone. But the voice did not come into its inheritance without effort. It had to be coaxed into the proper mood. It had to be treated with the utmost care. It had to be cured of its shyness. It had to be made aware of its power.

It is not surprising that wireless companies were at first forced to engage special men to interview all radiocasters, to put them at their ease with the microphone, to prepare them carefully to address the vast invisible audience. But the time when the voice had to be weaned of its childish modesty has passed. The recently announced retirement of the official receptionist of the British Broadcasting Corporation is a proof of this. The importance of the voice has now been fully recognized.

A "Mason-Dixon Line" for Africa?

AN ARTICLE in the latest issue of the Round Table, quarterly review of British Empire politics, considers an interesting proposal by "prominent Transvaal republicans" to draw by international agreement a kind of inverted "Mason-Dixon Line" across South Africa, as one way of dealing with the native problem. The proposed "Dixie" line would follow roughly the tenth degree of south latitude, and would separate the "color-bar" states of white Africa to the south of it from the "color-blind" states of black Africa to the north.

Presumably, such a line would give Portuguese Angola and Mozambique, as well as Northern Rhodesia, to "European Africa," leaving Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to form a part of "African Africa." Settlers from these parts might easily find accommodation south of the line, the correspondent remarks, and, conversely, "encouragement of every kind" would be given to tribes wishing to shift toward the north.

Admittedly, the article is "concerned with nothing more definite than tendencies." Its writer does not present it as a possible development in the near, or even the rather distant, future, but as an indication of a very real tendency—the trend toward closer union between the several sections of British Africa. While not ignoring the strongly independent sentiments of many colonists in central and east Africa, he feels that three main forces are awakening a "fellow feeling" toward one another that points definitely in the direction of future unity. These forces are: the common problem of the native tribes, economic difficulties which pay no heed to tariff barriers or political boundaries, and the unifying effect of air transportation.

If this movement toward British African unity is as yet a very faltering one, aiming for the present at two blocs rather than a single political entity stretching from Cape Town to Kenya, it nevertheless presents interesting possibilities for the future. And an article from another South African correspondent in the same periodical declares that, "helped by bad times again, the national idea is spreading rapidly among the English-speaking section, or rather the very real South Africanism that was already there is being strengthened." Clearly, British Africa has reached the point where it is ready to play an increasingly important rôle in the affairs of the British Commonwealth and the world, and one that will be worth watching.

Editorial Notes

The National Bible Society of Scotland reports the sending of 1000 copies of the Acts of the Apostles in the Chinamwanga language to Mwenzo. Clearly, the "world's best seller" is still finding new worlds to conquer.

California's return to the terraced farming of the ancient Incas adds more evidence for the growing argument that things are not necessarily useless because an older generation used them.

One New York member of Congress says of the Hoover dry law report that it is a "fine mixture of tripe, hash and baloney." In other words, it is full of meat!

Waiting in Russia—The Order of the Day

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions — which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions — in seven articles, of which this is the last

WAITING, waiting, waiting. It is the order of the day in Russia. So I was not surprised when I had to wait for the train on which I was to leave.

I had joined the long lines of people waiting in front of shops for food. I had waited with thirty or forty others to get on a tram, and learned by bitter experience that it was not first come, first served there, as it is in the shops, but that the tram is to the agile and not to the polite. I had waited for an elevator which took fifty or more patrons to the hotel restaurant at the rate of four each trip. I had mounted a bus at 11 o'clock in the morning when I had bolted my breakfast of caviar and black bread to be ready for the trip at 10. I had eaten dinners served at 11 o'clock when they were ordered for nine.

But even then I was better off than the Russians, who waited like this all of the time and for other things, too, as I discovered when I traveled on trains. To be sure, I had expected to be allowed to take a train at a certain hour from Leningrad to Moscow and had obtained a ticket on a train which left several hours later, thereby throwing my Moscow program out of joint. And when I was ready to leave Moscow for Kieff, I waited for the bus to go to the train until it seemed impossible that I should be able to arrive in time. But finally I did, only to wait for half an hour in a station where it was almost impossible to find standing room among the recumbent forms of men, women and children, with all their goods and food, evidently waiting for still another day's trains.

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But now I was ready to leave Kieff for Poland, and the train which was coming through from Odessa was sure to be late, I was told. Nobody knew quite how much. Perhaps one hour, perhaps three, perhaps today, perhaps tomorrow.

Meanwhile what to do? I had already looked at the Ukrainian countryside. I had driven and walked through the city which for so long held out against allying itself with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. I had looked at its buildings and peered into its shops. I had spent one interesting Sunday morning in the free market, where customers and sellers mingle in one great inchoate mass, milling up and down and across a large square, thousands of men and women jammed in a little space while the bargaining goes on.

I had listened to Tchaikovsky explained by the leader of the orchestra and then played, a motif at a time, during an entire evening in a recreation park.

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But all these things I had done. And now the question which pressed heavily on my Russian guide was what to do with me while I waited for the train. She remembered that in Moscow I had asked to see a motion-picture studio instead of the social institutions with which my program had been so loaded, and that I had given her a few anxious moments by declining to see another institution no matter who in the Government wanted me to go. I had remained away from the institutions, but the particular official who had charge of mapping out my program had been firm, too.

"It would interrupt the work at the motion-picture factory." So "the factory" had remained a closed door to me.

"There is a motion-picture factory in Kieff," she volunteered, and instantly we were off, leaving the luggage heaped up ready for whenever the train should come.

And then began another game of waiting. I wanted to see the films in process of making, to compare the process with the great lots in Hollywood on which I have seen famous directors evolving the scenes of world-famous films.

I saw the scenery room. And I asked about the filming. I looked at sets for the next anti-religious picture and sets of peasants' homes for the next anti-kulak picture, by which the Government will spread its arguments against respectively the church and the rich landowners. And I asked when I should see the actors at work.

I looked at the costumes, rows and rows of uniforms hanging on the hooks waiting for the wearers. And I asked for the wearers and when I was to see them being photographed.

Everywhere preparation, plenty of preparation in the Russian style. But where was the work being done? Was any work being done? Evasions. Polite, always polite promises that I should see what I wished. But evasions.

At last regretfully I gave up and gave in. It was apparent that I was not to see the filming—if any filming was going on. We compromised on a run of a film already made, one which it is expected will be successful in the United States, but which seemed to me to be all propaganda, with no continuity.

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Back to the hotel and to luncheon. Already it was almost 4 o'clock. Would the train come that day? Yes, it appeared that the train was in and waiting. It had been the turn of the train to wait, evidently. How long I never knew, as I got myself and my bags on the train for the long trip to Warsaw, just six hours late leaving Kieff.

We had planned a great fling for our leave-taking. We had ordered chicken for the Americans on the train, eight chickens for twenty-four women, although the guide had insisted that eight chickens were too many for twenty-four women. We opened the newspaper packages in which our supper had been wrapped and found we had not eight chickens, but eight squabs—and for twenty-four women.

It was a model of carving, but somehow the scraps were passed around and we contented ourselves with the thought that at the Polish border we should find waiting for us the dinners we had ordered by telegraph from Kieff.

* * *

At 3 o'clock the next morning we arrived at the Russian border for our final examination. We presented our exchange receipts and patiently explained what we had spent our money for, and why. We opened our bags for the slow and careful inspection of the customs guards.

It was a crisp, cold morning, with that heavy darkness which seems so much more intense just before the dawn, when we Americans walked out of the Russian customs shed and back onto the train for the trip across the Polish frontier. But we had crossed the border. Suddenly laughter, which had not been heard for weeks, broke out. People began to call little jokes back and forth to each other and to be gay about nothing at all. The Polish guards in their blue uniforms were pleasant, too. Everything was easy and kindly, and restraint and restriction began to fade into the past.

We marched along to the station restaurant. Dinners for twenty-four ladies had been ordered, and dinners for twenty-four ladies were served, the cold hors-d'œuvres and the Wienerschnitzel tasting strange at the breakfast hour. But we, too, had "come out of Russia," and now we understood why returning travelers invariably use that phrase.

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The next day we passed through miles of tidy countryside, neat farms and well painted and repaired buildings. To be sure there were soldiers everywhere, and we began to wonder at their number.

"A standing army of 400,000, the largest for its size of any country in the world," said a Pole as he noticed our interest in the soldiers.

Warsaw looked so prosperous and so fine, while the food seemed so excellent and was served in such quantities that travelers from Russia could not begin to eat it.

"We wish everyone could come to us from Russia," said a leading citizen of Warsaw. "We are going through hard times and the travelers who come from Berlin notice how much worse off we are than Germany, but always the travelers who come from Russia look with such amazement upon us. They haven't had enough food or the right kind of food for so long that our simple fare seems too much to them, and because they have seen a country so much worse off our city looks splendid. Yes, Poland would like all its visitors to see Russia first, then everyone would understand us better—and understand why we have a big army."

A Unique World Tour

A Letter to The Christian Science Monitor

I am at the conclusion of a world tour which has been made unique through the Monitor's Mail Bag department.

Four years ago an Australian stood on the cliffs overlooking Port Phillips Bay, through which all big steamers pass on their way from Melbourne to the various ports of Europe. As one of these sailed slowly by and disappeared beyond the horizon, her thoughts followed it longingly, and she realized with regret the enormous distance between Australia and the rest of the world, and how impossible it was for most Australians to rub shoulders with the people of other nations in friendly contact. This she longed to do, but how could she do it?

As if in answer to the query, there came into her experience a wise and well-informed friend and guide, The Christian Science Monitor. Through its pages she followed with interest and sympathy the development of affairs in other countries, not realizing at first that this same friend and guide could lead the way to still closer contact. She had noted with interest how the boys and girls of all countries corresponded with each other through the Young Folks' Mail Bag, and then one day she discovered a similar but much smaller column for grown-ups, tucked away in a less noticed part of the paper under the heading of the Parent.

Her letter asking for correspondents in other countries duly appeared in this column and brought over thirty replies, all, save one, from the United States. Glad though she was to receive these, her thoughts still turned eagerly toward the various countries of Europe with languages other than English, and as the Parent Column did not bring her correspondents there, she turned to the Children's Page.

Here was a letter from a little boy in Paris. Pierre, aged seven, wrote in French, hoping some American boys and girls would write to him. Long after his little American friends had replied, there came a mysterious package from Australia containing a reply to his letter in French, pressed ferns and flowers, Australian postage stamps, pictures of kangaroos, and other things calculated to please a small boy. His parents were even more delighted than the child. "I shall reply to this myself," said his mother, and there followed a delightful correspondence in French.

Next there appeared a letter from a little boy in Italy, with a happy repetition of the same experience, and then the correspondence extended to young people in Germany and Switzerland. Lastly, the way opened for the writer of these letters to set out on an extended world tour and make personal acquaintance with all her new friends.

It began in Italy. . . . Said that wise guide, The Christian Science Monitor, "Though we travel the world over in search of the beautiful, we must carry it within ourselves or we find it not." It likewise reminded its readers that courtesy "transmutes aliens into trusting friends and gives its owner passport round the globe." To our Australian traveler there were no "aliens" and no "foreigners." All were friends. She went to them with both hands outstretched in good will, and friends they invariably proved to be.

To think of Italy is to remember happy hours in Italian homes; smiles and little courtesies all along the way, and not the least of all, the words of a humble Italian woman who said haltingly in English, "You love Italy. God bless you!"

In Paris there came a warm-hearted welcome from the little French family. A furry toy kangaroo had traveled all the way from Australia for Pierre, and the little French boy loved his "Joey" and kissed it good-night at bedtime.

Switzerland was literally full of friends, dear, sincere, open-hearted people! The writer has pleasing recollections of being entertained in a Swiss home out in the country. Anything more delightfully "Swiss" than this home could scarcely be imagined: the frugal simplicity of it, the typically Swiss furniture, the open casement windows overlooking the Alps, and the tinkle of cow bells. The boys came in from working in the fields, and after the evening meal they played Swiss music on stringed instruments with their sisters, and the Australian visitor joined in with her violin.

Germany stirs even deeper memories. That delightful household in Hamburg! Half German, half American! How lovingly they will always be remembered! How generously they opened their home and their hearts to their guest! And that dear family who lived on the outskirts of the Black Forest! The father had been a soldier for fourteen years, but now no more gentle and peaceable citizen could be imagined. "These will never go on my breast again," he said, exhibiting his war medals. "I have learned that love is the only power." Again and again in Germany that same thought was encountered. Again and again there came the handclasp of love and understanding!

And what of Holland? Our traveler did not speak Dutch and had no Dutch friends, but one of her American correspondents wrote, "You must meet my correspondent in Holland," and swift on the wings of loving thought the message flew from Florida to Holland and from Holland to Australia, so that when she arrived at The Hague there was a new and very dear friend waiting to greet her, and loving welcome into a Dutch home.

Friends in Belgium, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Norway! Kindly messages speeding ahead from Nice to London, from Florence to the English Lake District, from California to some dear little English village to make a link-up with other friends along the route! One long vista of hospitality and welcome and generous kindness! A golden chain of love and friendship circling the world!

These are the things that thousands of dollars could not buy, and of which the average tourist knows nothing. To stay at hotels and travel by means of personally conducted tours is only to see the outside, and to remain on the outside while the door is shut. People speak of the loneliness of being in a strange country. There is no loneliness for those to whom that country opens its heart.

Finally there came America—the first sight of the sky line of New York and the Statue of Liberty—a new world in very truth! Our traveler might have stood aghast at the vastness and strangeness of New York, but from the very first America opened her big heart and welcomed the so-called "alien" as a friend.

It has been the writer's great privilege to meet in America, as in other countries, all that is finest, most uplifting and most noble. Never will she see the flag of the United States without a swelling heart, and she anticipates with joy the further privilege of going back to her own country to spread abroad this knowledge, so that the thoughts of her countrymen, as far as she can reach them, may react to something finer than criticism or mistrust, and see the people of other countries in the light of friendship, appreciation and good will.

GERTRUDE PEARN,
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